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DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

AU101850 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 80 p 21

["Text" of message of condolences sent by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, on President Tito's death]

[Text] "On the occasion of the death of the SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, I express my deep condolence to you and to the SFRY Presidency."

LLESHI ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN KUKES

AU112020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 80

[Summary] The People's Council of Kukes met today to review the performance of the Executive Committee of the council and other state and economic organs of the district in implementing the Council of Ministers' decision on measures to rapidly develop the agricultural economy in the high areas of the northern districts. In addition to People's Council members, the meeting was attended by deputies of the People's Assembly, chairmen of the people's councils of united villages, leaders of agricultural cooperatives, specialists and leaders of economic enterprises and mass organizations. Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, was also present.

The People's Council elected the Executive Committee leadership and the permanent commissions attached to the council and other officials. The floor was then taken by Muharem Mezini, deputy chairman of the district people's council Executive Committee, who reported on the performance of the state organs, led by the teachings of the party and Enver Hoxha, who have improved the method and style of management of the agricultural economy.

The People's Council then stressed the need for more effective utilization of work schedules and greater efforts to put farm production on a scientific basis, so as to fulfill planned productivity at any cost. It outlined definite tasks in that direction.

At the end, Haxhi Lleshi also addressed the meeting.

CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU092040 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Herman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception tonight. Attending were Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests. Also attending were heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS--The delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Palestine led by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Alami, member of the Executive Committee of the federation, and the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition delegation of Denmark led by Soran (Becher), left our country on 9 May. They were seen off at the airport by Farije Salicaj, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian trade unions, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 May 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON VICTORY DAY

AU121233 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 80 p 1

["Text" of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victory in World War II]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as to the heroic Soviet people and to you, personally, our fraternal congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union's historical victory in the Great Fatherland War.

The more time passes since the end of this most destructive war in the history of mankind, the more brilliantly the grateful peoples' memory, the memory of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, observes the greatness of the Soviet people's immortal deeds, which were inspired and led by the Leninist communist party. The Soviet people, inspired and guided by the party, played the decisive role in the defeat of fascist Germany. In this battle of giants the ideas and cause of the Great October Revolution and the indestructible, Soviet social system were victorious.

As a result of the victory over fascism the worldwide socialist system emerged. It became a determining factor of worldwide development. The international revolutionary movement was given a strong impetus. The disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism was accelerated. The people's struggle for peace, democracy and social progress expanded on a large scale.

As early as the very first hours of the Great Fatherland War the working people in Bulgaria stood up firmly and unshakably in support of the Soviet people. Under the leadership of the BCP and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army--the liberator--the selfless struggle of the Bulgarian workers class, in close alliance with the working peasants, was crowned with victory during the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution in our country. Side by side with their Soviet brothers, the soldiers of the Bulgarian people's army fought in the final stage of the battles against fascist Germany and contributed to the final defeat of that country.

Today the peace-loving Leninist policy of the Soviet Union, of the countries belonging to the socialist community, represents an unshakable support of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. With their unity and cohesion, with their economic and defensive power, the fraternal socialist countries, united in the Warsaw Pact organization whose 25th anniversary we are currently celebrating, are liable defenders of the people's peaceful development and a guarantee that the militarist policy of imperialism will be foiled, that imperialist attempts to return to the "cold war" years will end in failure. In the consistent struggle for the defense, protection and continuation of the cause of peace and detente, the progressive and democratic forces of the world regard the Soviet people's unparalleled example in their epic struggle against fascism as a source of inspiration and optimism. They are also inspired by the Soviet people's successes in the construction of communism, by the consistent and fruitful peace-loving policy conducted by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In these festive days the Bulgarian people once again express their sincere feelings of fraternal gratitude and profound acknowledgement to the great Soviet people, the heroic people, the liberator people. The joint line conducted by the BCP and CPSU central committees, aimed at comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our two peoples and countries, is being successfully implemented. The essence of the immaculate Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is being constantly enriched with a new meaning. All this contributes to the further construction of a developed socialist society in the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

With all our hearts, dear comrades, we wish you, we wish the fraternal Soviet people, great new successes in building communism in the USSR, in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world, for the triumph of our joint communist ideal.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121252 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 80 pp 1,2

["Text" of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers on the CSSR national holiday]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we send you, the CPCZ Central Committee, and the Government of the CSSR and the fraternal CSSR people most cordial and friendly greetings and wishes on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday--the 35th anniversary of your liberation from fascism.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, and the victory of the working people over reaction in 1948 opened a new historical era for the Czechs and Slovaks--the era of implementing fundamental democratic and social transformations and the construction of a socialist society.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ the working people, peasants and intelligentsia achieved remarkable successes in all areas of life during the period of socialist construction, especially during the last decade. Today the CSSR is a prospering socialist country with highly developed economy, science and culture.

The CSSR is a strong link of the socialist community and makes a remarkable contribution to strengthening the unity of, and expanding cooperation among, the Warsaw Pact member-countries and CEMA members, and to strengthening the international positions of socialism. The CSSR is an important factor in preserving peace in Europe and the world, strengthening detente in international relations, and consolidating cooperation and understanding among nations.

The Bulgarian people cherish feelings of profound joy and satisfaction in the CSSR's remarkable achievements. We express confidence that by implementing in life the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the fraternal CSSR people will reach even greater successes.

We highly value the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ and between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In close friendship and alliance with the USSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR are making their contribution to further strengthening peace, stopping the arms race and disarmament. We are confident that these relations will further develop and strengthen for the benefit of our two countries and the entire socialist community.

On the day of the CSSR's national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the entire CSSR people from the bottom of our hearts new and remarkable successes in the construction of the developed socialist society, and we hope your motherland will continue to progress and that the cause of peace and socialism will triumph.

BOZHINOV, USSR AUTOMATION DEPUTY MINISTER HOLD TALKS

AU122133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] On 12 May Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Gennadiy Kavalerov, USSR instrument making, automation equipment and control systems deputy minister. Issues related to the activity of the interprogram Bulgarian-USSR institute, the developing and introducing of automatic systems for managing technological processes and production management as a necessary means for furthering the intellectualization of labor were discussed.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR NETHERLANDS ON BUSINESS TRIP

AU130830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, received Mr Yakov Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union. They discussed the prospects for further expansion of the ties of cooperation in the sphere of electronics in the 1981-1985 period. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Vasil Khubchev, the Bulgarian minister of electronic and electrical engineering industry.

'FESTIVE MEETING' HELD TO CELEBRATE [illegible]IET PRESS DAY

AU100957 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 80 p 2

[Report on festive meeting held on 5 May 1980 in Sofia to celebrate the holiday of the Soviet press]

[Summary] "At the initiative of the all-national committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and of the Bulgarian Journalists Union the Soviet press day was festively celebrated at a meeting, held yesterday. [paragraph continues]

"The meeting was attended by Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva, Milko Balev, and Lalyu Dimitrov, head of the BCP Central Committee press and mass media department, as well as Mihkayl Manev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship society all-national committee and by Krum Vasilev, chairman of the committee on press attached to the State Culture Committee. Valentin Pavlov, minister plenipotentiary at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present in the honorary presidium."

The meeting was chaired by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

The main report was read by Prof Dimitur Georgiev, deputy editor-in-chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO. He emphasized the loyalty of the Soviet press to the communist ideas and to Marxism-Leninism, pointing out that Soviet journalists were educated by Lenin.

Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, spoke on the distribution of Soviet dailies and periodicals in Bulgaria.

Pavel Shinkarenko, the head of the NOVOSTI agency branch in Bulgaria, spoke on the work of Soviet foreign correspondents.

The meeting sent a telegram of greetings to the Soviet Journalists Union and to the PRAVDA editorial board.

TRADE UNIONS DECLARE SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

AU100955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 80 p 2

[Report on declaration of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions--"Wholehearted Support"]

[Text] The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council expresses, on behalf of the working people in Bulgaria, its deep concern and indignation about the recent increasing provocations against the peaceful life of the people of socialist Cuba.

The provocations against the island of freedom newly confirm the irresponsible policy conducted by reactionary and imperialist circles in the United States, a policy aimed at exacerbating the international situation, a policy directed against the struggle of the peoples in Latin America and in the Caribbean for freedom and for an independent development.

In these days of trial socialist Cuba is not alone. The Bulgarian trade unions, loyal to proletarian internationalism and international workers solidarity, express their wholehearted support to the working people and to the people of fraternal Cuba and join in the appeal of the WFTU to declare 8 May the day of solidarity with the Cuban revolution, with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the declaration states.

MLADENOV SPEAKS AT MEETING MARKING WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU122131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] On 12 May at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall a festive meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact took place.

The meeting, which was opened by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary, was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Drazha Vulcheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and the ambassadors of the socialist countries accredited in Sofia.

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, spoke.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT HOLDS SESSION IN RUSE

AU10[illegible]25 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] A meeting of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat has been held in Ruse. The first secretaries of okrug party committees, ministers and chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee attended the meeting. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Grigor Stoichkov and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, were also present.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, read a detailed report on measures to increase production of mass consumer goods and to improve supply to public services for the people. Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, spoke on the okrug's experience in increasing funds for mass consumer goods.

The participants in the meeting also visited an exhibition on fashion and luxury products as well as on mass consumer goods produced in Ruse, (?some new shops) and other projects.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS STOYCHEV ON AWARD

AU121050 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 May 1980 carries on page 1 the 300-word text of a greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee on his 60th birthday and on being awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labor," bestowed on him on the occasion by the State Council on the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The message points out the great contribution of Todor Stoychev in his youth as a member of the workers youth movement and later, as a party member and party functionary, to socialist construction in Bulgaria, especially to the progress of Varna Okrug. The BCP Central Committee praises Stoychev as a great promoter of the BCP's April plenum policy and wishes him good health and a long life in his loyal work for the party and people.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH SWITZERLAND--Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and (Prof Hofstrafer), director of the Swiss federal service for science and education, signed an agreement in Bern on scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Switzerland. During his visit to Switzerland Academician Angel Balevski visited several higher education schools in Switzerland. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 May 80 AU]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BREZHENV, KOSYGIN

AU121056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 80 p 1

[Telegram from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of Czechoslovakia's liberation]

[Text] CTK--Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's historic victory over fascism and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the heroic Soviet Army, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people cordial comradely greetings and most sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak People, as well as in our own name.

These days, which are so significant for our nations, we express together with all progressive forces of the world the feelings of deep gratitude to the Soviet Union, which bore the main brunt of the fight against fascism and, at the price of immense sacrifices, brought freedom also to other enslaved nations of Europe, among them also the people of our country. The memory of those who laid down their lives for our liberation will remain forever deep in our hearts.

In the common fight of our peoples against fascism, the deep friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people was forged and has become the firm foundation of our nations' peaceful life. It is guaranteed by the constantly deepening fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of our two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the common class interests and goals anchored in the "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the CSSR and USSR," the 10th anniversary of which we are currently celebrating.

The firm and unbreakable friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are one of the main sources of the successes that are being achieved by our people under the CPSZ's leadership in the materialization of the line adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress and in building the advanced socialist society in our country.

All our people follow with sincere interest and admiration the Soviet people's creative work and their resolve to do everything for the fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. We are sincerely happy because of all their successes.

We highly value the Soviet Union's principled and constructive foreign policy; even in the present complicated international situation the Soviet Union has placed all its weight and authority fully at the service of peace. We unequivocally support its enterprising steps to ease international tension and avert the threat of a new conflagration. We are proud to belong to the large family of socialist states which, together with the Soviet Union, are actively promoting the policy of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation among countries with different social systems.

On the occasion of this significant anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, and through you all Soviet people, many successes in building the communist society and in the fight for the happy future of all mankind and for the victory of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

Long live the Soviet Union and its glorious Leninist communist party!

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet people and may it prosper; let the fraternal ties between the CPCZ and CPSU continue to strengthen!

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S KOLISEVSKI ON ELECTION

LD071928 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Lazar Kolisevski upon his being elected Yugoslav collective Presidency chairman.

INDRA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CUBA AGAINST U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD071658 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra has sent a message to acting vice-president of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power Raul Roa expressing full support of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and all Czechoslovak people for the struggle of the Cuban people against provocations and acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism.

ENVOY ACCUSES U.S. OF 'TAKING ADVANTAGE' OF TITO'S DEATH

PA102310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2143 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 10 May (EFE)--The ambassador of Czechoslovakia charged here today that the United States is attempting to disparage socialism in Eastern Europe to justify a warlike attitude in the region.

Zdenek Hradec remarked that the United States and NATO have taken advantage of the death of Marshal Tito to accuse the Soviet Union of an alleged invasion. "But they have never been able to prove it, and in Yugoslavia--strangely--nobody has spoken of this," he added. Regarding the death of the Yugoslav leader, he said: "In no way do we consider that his passing represents a serious problem for the balance of world peace."

Hradec spoke during a commemoration in this capital of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK RECEIVES AWARD FROM FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD122048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of its all-union leadership, which attended the celebrations in Czechoslovakia of the 35th anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Army. The head of the delegation presented Comrade Gustav Husak with the highest distinction of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries--the honorary Medal for the Development of Friendship.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD121802 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Society for Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship, led by its chairman, member of the Syrian regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party Elias Lati ended on Monday its visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

The aim of the visit was the signing of a protocol on further cooperation between the Society for Syrian-Czechoslovak friendship and the Arab committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, which will be a new impulse for the development of relations between the two organizations, Elias Lati told CETEKA.

ORDERS OF DAY MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Husak Order

AU121118 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 80 p 2

[Order of the day issued by President Gustav Husak on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia]

[Text] Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

Exactly 35 years have passed since the glorious days of May 1945 when the national liberation struggle of our nations against the Nazi oppressors ended in victory. The national and democratic revolution brought about under the leadership of the CPCZ placed Czechoslovakia on new people's democratic foundations and the path to socialism was opened. With feelings of deep respect we remember the courageous fight of our patriots who, both in the home resistance and abroad, daringly faced the fascist occupiers. Our nations are now again recalling with deep gratitude that it was the heroic Soviet Army which, in May 1945, completed the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and liberated our homeland. Fighting courageously alongside the Soviet Army were the members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR under the command of General Ludvik Svoboda. With their blood they sealed forever the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. We will always cherish in our hearts deep respect and love for the Soviet soldiers and our soldiers who sacrificed their lives to liberate Czechoslovakia.

Our gratitude goes to all those who made the greatest of all sacrifices in the struggle against fascism, for freedom and for the upsurge of our country and have thus earned merit in our socialist present.

The correctness of the new and progressive path started by our working people under the leadership of the CPCZ in May 1945, and victoriously completed in the class struggle with the bourgeoisie in February 1948, has been proved by the successful development of our socialist society. The CSSR is today an internally firm and comprehensively developed state where the working people are their own rulers and which is characterized by a steady economic and social development, firm unity between the communist party and the people and by the indestructible friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our socialist system has a powerful economic and intellectual potential at its disposal, and insures comprehensively the social security, freedoms and rights of its citizens and their active participation in the creation and use of social values and in the administration and management of society. It enjoys a high authority and a firm position in the world. The defense community of the Warsaw Pact states, which for 25 years has served the cause of peace and socialism, reliably ensures our security.

The absolute majority of the working people and all organizations of the national front support the policy of the CPCZ and actively participate in the building of an advanced socialist society. They are making great efforts in all spheres of our life and are developing socialist competition in honor of the significant May anniversaries so as to contribute to the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The members of the CSSR Armed Forces, too, are demonstrating through their responsible and initiative-filled fulfillment of the tasks of combat and political preparedness their firm cohesion to the policy of the CPCZ and their full support of it.

To ensure the defense of the peaceful work of our people in building an advanced socialist society it is necessary to consistently implement the military-political line of the CPCZ and to steadily increase the combat skills and combat ability of the units and formations of our armed forces.

In the interests of the permanent development of our country and the reinforcement of its economic and defense potential, we will constantly intensify our multifaceted cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries whose strength and international authority deserve the greatest credit for the fact that the nations of Europe have lived in peace for 35 years.

In the present international situation, when the most reactionary circles of the United States and its NATO allies are openly attacking the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, we will wage--together with the socialist countries and the other peace forces--a tenacious struggle to preserve and further develop international detente.

We will do all we can to ensure the security of our socialist fatherland, and, in a firm bond with the armies of the fraternal socialist states, we will honorably fulfill our task in the defense of the entire socialist community. Aware of these noble goals, we must raise the combat-readiness of the CSSR Armed Forces; deepen the effectiveness of the ideopolitical education of their members; perfect the standard of the guiding and organizational work of commanders, staffs and political bodies; strengthen enlightened military discipline; and prepare the CSSR Armed Forces, in unity with the Warsaw Pact's armed forces, for the fulfillment of their patriotic and international duties in the defense of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Comrades members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and on Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Creatively develop the ever topical legacy of the antifascist struggle by consistently fulfilling the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress!

Continue to strengthen revolutionary vigilance and your high combat and political preparedness!

Deepen the combat friendship and everyday cooperation with the heroic Soviet Army--our liberator, teacher and faithful ally!

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and of CSSR National Day, I order that 20 artillery salvoes be fired in the CSSR capital of Prague and in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava.

May the eternal friendship, alliance and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and the firm combat friendship of their armed forces continue to strengthen!

Long live the Czechoslovak people and their leading force--the CPCZ!

Interior Ministers' Order

AU121105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, 7 May--The ministers of the interior of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, Jaromir Obzina, Josef Jung and Stefan Lazar respectively, issued a joint order of the day on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Among other things, the order states that the members of the national security corps proudly profess loyalty to socialist ideas, as do the members of the border guards and of the Ministry of Interior's troops. The most valuable aspect of the legacy is, primarily, the firm friendship and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet people, whose glorious army brought us freedom 35 years ago. The Soviet Union was the shield of Czechoslovakia's national identity and state independence in the stormy period after 1945, at a time when we were building the foundations of socialism. It is this shield also today, and will be at all times in the future.

The ministers concluded the order of the day by appealing to all members of the ministries of the interior to reliably ensure the protection of our republic, peaceful socialist construction and the inviolability of our fatherland's state borders.

STROUGAL CHAIRS GOVERNMENT-TRADE UNION SESSION

LD122038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A joint session of the Presidium of the Federal Government and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions was held in Prague today chaired by Premier Lubomir Strougal and Karl Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The main task was to discuss the joint approach in the implementation of the economic and social development of our society in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the preparation of the Seventh 5-year Plan.

The need for constant deepening and perfection of mutual relations and cooperation between economic and trade union bodies at all levels in the interests of a dynamic and effective growth of our economy, the development of the living standards of working people and their social requirements, and the strengthening of the political and economic position of Czechoslovakia in international relations were stressed.

In the implementation of these main tasks a decisive role will be played by a speedy application of the complex of measures for the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980. Thus the joint session of the Presidium of the Federal Government and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions dealt in detail with the questions of deepening the participation of working people in the management of production, and the development of progressive methods of work and socialist competitions. The role and higher effectiveness of production consultative meetings and collective agreements were also discussed. The session also expressed full support for the principles of internationalist competitions among working people of CEMA members which have been approved by the Federal Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Exceptional attention was paid to serious problems in our economy and their solution.

The Presidium of the Federal Government and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions agreed on a joint approach to remove the shortcomings in supplies of consumer goods and spare parts to the population. Joint measures of state, economic and trade union bodies leading to improved quality of products, especially in engineering; to economic and effective utilization of fuels, energy and materials; and to consistent fulfillment of tasks in investment construction were discussed and approved.

Also discussed and approved was the gradual introduction of amended extraction regimes in lignite and underground mines.

Also on the agenda of the joint session were the problems of the further perfection and development of care for working people. It was agreed that it is necessary to jointly ensure a sufficient supply of quality protective aids for workers; to create more emphatically and consistently, in cooperation with economic and trade union bodies, conditions for the restriction of excessive overtime work, for the reduction of the number of exceptions for the work with [word indistinct] loads above the set limits; to intensify efforts in the struggle against diseases caused by professions; and to pay constant attention to the further development and perfection of enterprise catering and the improvement of working environments.

The Presidium of the Federal Government and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions stressed the need for optimum implementation of the goals of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the difficult conditions of the second half of the eighties. They will lead state, economic and trade union organizations and bodies, functionaries and all working people to an active approach and personal commitment in the implementation of this year's plan and the tasks which will be outlined by the 1981-85 Seventh 5-year Plan of the national economy.

BRIEFS

SOWING REVIEW--Last week's weather thwarted the farmers' plans to make greater progress in sowing spring grain crops, sugar beets and potatoes. By 28 April spring grain crops were sown on 90.6 percent of the planned acreage statewide. While in Central Bohemia and in West Slovakia only 4 percent of the planned area remains to be sown with spring grain crops, in West Bohemia and East Slovakia it is 17 percent and in North Bohemia 15 percent. By the same date sugar beets were sown statewide on 92.5 percent of the planned area. Large areas still have to be sown in East Slovakia (almost 30 percent), North Bohemia (more than 17 percent) and in Central Bohemia (more than 14 percent). Potatoes were sown on about 27,000 hectares, which is less than 17 percent, statewide by 20 April. Early potatoes account for about 11,500 hectares of the area already sown to potatoes; early potatoes remain to be sown on about 17 percent of the planned area. Most agricultural enterprises have also started to sow silage corn and farmers in South Moravia and in the southern Slovak districts have also begun to sow corn for grain. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

SOWING IN SLOVAK REGIONS--The first 700 hectares of the planned 21,700 hectares to be sown with corn for grain have been sown in East Slovakia. Potatoes have been sown on the first 2,500 hectares of the planned 21,632 hectares. However, last year they had already been sown on 37 percent of the area by this time. Sugar beets have been sown on more than 70 percent of the area so far, which is 13 percent less than in 1979 by the same date. Grain crops remain to be sown on 10,000 hectares in East Slovakia, however, part of the area planned for grain crops will be sown to corn and other staples. In Central Slovakia grain crops have been sown on more than 34,000 hectares, which is 91 percent of the planned area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

CRIME DROP IN SLOVAKIA--According to the office of the Slovak Prosecutor General and the spokesman of the Slovak Ministry of Interior, criminality dropped slightly in 1979. Compared with 1978, 843 fewer persons were prosecuted for felonies, and 53 persons fewer for misdemeanors. Most felonies were committed in Eastern Slovakia; the smallest number in Western Slovakia. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 May 80 p 2 AU]

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HONECKER, STOPH GREET USSR ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU121515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 80 p 1

["The GDR Sends Greetings to the USSR on Victory Day--Fraternal Wishes for New Successes in the Building of Communism"]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Esteemed comrades: We convey the cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism.

The Soviet people under the leadership of their glorious communist party, performed the most significant world-historic deed for the liberation of mankind after the Great October Socialist Revolution with the crushing of the fascist aggressor. The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War exerted a fundamental influence on the overall course of international development. It enabled the further advance of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism and created the basis for the development of the community of socialist states. The immeasurable sacrifices and the boundless heroism of the Soviet people in the most difficult of all wars until then will remain forever unforgotten.

The world-historic liberation deed of Lenin's country opened up the path to a happy future for our people, too. In the GDR, this chance was seized, and the work of antifascist renovation, peace and socialism was consistently begun as outlined in the programmatic appeal of the Communist Party of Germany of 11 June 1945. Today the GDR is a prospering socialist state in which the developed socialist society is being successfully shaped in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The fraternal friendship between the GDR and the USSR, which we have shaped forever more closely and fruitfully, is a great achievement of the peoples of the two countries.

The USSR--the main force of the socialist family of peoples--is today again proving to be a firm and reliable bulwark in the struggle for securing world peace, detente and disarmament at a time when the forces of imperialism are aggravating the international situation by their aggressive machinations. It imperturbably counters the confrontation course of imperialism with the Leninist peace course of the Soviet state and convincingly manifests the humanistic and peace-securing character of socialism. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR will continue to struggle consistently to secure detente as the dominant tendency in international relations. It determinedly advocates the further strengthening of the community of the fraternal socialist countries, as well as the consolidation of their unity and cohesion as the most important precondition for new international successes of real socialism. It will contribute with all its forces to strengthening the Warsaw Pact which for 25 years has been reliably safeguarding the security of the fraternal socialist countries and which is a decisive factor in preserving world peace.

Full of joy and good will, the GDR working people welcome the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union, through successful solutions to the tasks of building communism, provides a glowing example of the victoriousness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and implements its historic mission as a pioneer of human progress.

The alliance with the party and the country of Lenin offers our people secure prospects for the further successful progress in building the developed socialist society. The close militant community of the SED and the CPSU, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is and remains the nucleus and driving force of our alliance. On the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR of 7 October 1975, which opened up new dimensions for our relations, we will continuously expand and deepen the all-round cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and all the working people of the Soviet Union new and creative successes in the building of communism and in securing world peace.

[signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

SINDERMANN COMMEMORATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET VICTORY

DW091649 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1503 GMT 9 May 80

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the GDR People's Chamber, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of liberation from Hitlerite fascism, in the Berlin German State Opera Unter den Linden--live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests: The history of our people knows many historic dates which were always decisive for a certain path or phase of their social development. The historic event which initiated a basic change in the path our people have embarked on, was doubtlessly 8 May 1945, when the victory of the Soviet peoples, at the decisive front of the anti-Hitler coalition, over fascism gave freedom to our people, opening the possibility of their forming their future themselves in a new way. [prolonged applause]

Today, 35 years later, we can say with satisfaction that on the foundation of the Soviet victory over Hitler's fascism, the liberated working class of our country has taken over power and developed it to the benefit of their own class and the whole people. In the spirit of Marx, Engels and Lenin, we have firmly embarked under the leadership of a party that has been steeled in battle, on the way of peace, democracy and socialism!

At the side of the Soviet Union, firmly integrated in the fraternal socialist alliance, our party, the working class, our whole people in these 35 years of a free life always have defended peace and protected socialism. This fraternal alliance, dear friends and comrades, is holy for us. It is the guarantee of the noble cause of peace and socialism! [applause]

The fraternal greetings and cordial thanks of the communists and all working people of the German Democratic Republic, therefore, goes from this festive meeting to the vanguard of the fight for peace, democracy and socialism--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev. [applause] From here, we greet our friends, the people of the socialist Soviet republics, whom we cordially congratulate on the 35 anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and to whom we wish great successes in building communism. [applause]

We respect and give deference to members of the Soviet Armed Forces who hold in honor the glory of their fathers and brothers in connection with the victory over Hitler's fascism. In their name, they forge the close comradeship in arms with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states to safeguard and defend peace throughout the world.

In this way the legacy of more than 20 million Soviet citizens who lost their lives in the Great Patriotic War for peace and the happiness of the people is being fulfilled. For generations to come we will continue to pay homage to them and commemorate with respect the heroic deeds of the Soviet people and their glorious armed forces. [applause]

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism and the liberation deeds of the Soviet people have had an enormous effect on the development of the history of mankind in the second part of the 20th century. In the past 35 years the world has basically changed to the advantage of social progress, national freedom and peaceful coexistence. The ideas of the Red October which won a victory in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union over the policy of suppression and exploitation of the people, have spread like a storm over Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. In the days when fascism received its fatal blow through the heroic deeds of the Soviet Army, in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and other countries communists and patriots were fighting for the liberation of their homeland, sending their oppressors and torturers to the devil.

This common fight for social and national freedom was the cornerstone on which the socialist world system was to grow, a system which today exists as a guarantor of world peace.

From this meeting we greet all our militant comrades in the fraternal countries with whom we are working together for the happiness of our peoples. [applause]

Using all means of military force and economic pressure, the imperialist colonial forces tried to maintain their rule of exploitation and slavery. However, the people awakened and took up arms when necessary and refused to continue living as slaves. The 30 year fight of the heroic people of Vietnam against the alleged defenders of human rights, who used modern weapons of annihilation to wage the dirtiest war and who attempted to physically exterminate an entire nation will never be forgotten. The people of Vietnam in their striving for freedom were stronger than the arms of their enemies. Their morality and national ethics towered above the stupid annihilation ideology of their imperialist enemies.

The heroic people of Vietnam enjoyed the international solidarity and the sympathy of all peace-loving people. Together with (?them), the people of Laos and Kampuchea freed themselves. We assure them that we will always stand at their side in the anti-imperialist fight and in the defense of their national rights against the aggressive and hegemonic attacks of the Beijing leadership. [applause]

With inner excitement and great sympathy we followed the liberation struggle of the Cuban people against the Batista dictatorship that had been set up by the United States. With its slogan "Cuba si, Yankee no" they swept their country free of foreign exploiters, setting up the first socialist state in Latin America.

Now the rays of victory penetrate like a beacon light from Cuba to the American Continent, feared by the defenders of the old world, welcomed by the Latin American masses. Fraternal greetings to you, Cuban comrades, in your heroic fight for the honor and dignity of your island of freedom. [applause]

We strongly condemn the provocative military maneuvers of the United States in the Caribbean which are aimed at increasing tension in the Caribbean area and which threaten the people there. We say to the United States from this meeting: Hands off Cuba! Our fraternal solidarity belongs to socialist Cuba. [applause]

One of the enormous historic events in the world was--after the victory over Hitler's fascism and its disdain for people--how colonialism with its disdain for people collapsed in Africa. For centuries Africa was the source of wealth for the colonial powers, and was kept in poverty and ignorance. However, increasingly more people on the black continent realized the opportunity they had in the fight for national independence. The fight for social freedom began with the national liberation struggle. Although the colonial powers had piled up almost insurmountable mountains of backwardness, leaving behind national quarrels and ethnic disruption, the peoples, of Africa started the march into freedom and a life worthy of human beings.

We greet all of you, brave fighters of the black continent. We are certain that together with you the last fortresses of colonialism in South Africa and Namibia will fall because your right is stronger than the injustice of colonialism. [applause]

Our solidarity belongs to the Arab people whose freedom and independence is constantly exposed to the deadly threat of the imperialist base, Israel. The maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and its allies to revive with separate agreements the old policy of divide and conquer and of playing the people against each other also do not have a chance.

Nobody can ignore the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to have their own state. We must show our concern and alarm if the so-called Middle East problem is to find a just solution. Dear Arab friends, you can always rely on us because we have grown in the fight against imperialism, and because we have always been able to parry imperialism's attacks and hypocritical manuevers. [applause]

We greet from here the people of Afghanistan. With the victorious April 1978 revolution you have embarked on a courageous path to overcoming centuries-old feudal backwardness and to join the revolutionary process of restoring the world. Your path is steep and rocky, but the heights of a modern social system cannot be attained without overcoming difficulties.

For the imperialist powers you never were people with national rights and a longing for social justice, but always a strategic point in the area. Today you are experiencing what the Soviet Union means for the progress of the people when it defends your April revolution against imperialist attacks, making it possible for you since you are protected against foreign aggressors, to create an Afghanistan of social progress. Our feelings and solidarity belong to the April revolution. Our greetings to the brave fighters for freedom and independence of Afghanistan! [applause]

We greet all national liberation movements and all people who have courageously embarked on the path of national self-determination. We are your natural allies in the anti-imperialist fight and we value your right to find your own way to the national and social development of your states.

The past 35 years demonstrate that the time is gone when imperialist powers could decide the fate of other people. Our experience of 35 years demonstrates that a people must take advantage of opportunities as they arise if they want to represent the happiness of the people and the interests of the working masses.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, on this day 35 years ago the chance was offered to us to join the world revolutionary process of revival. Thanks to our friends and thanks to the worldwide sympathies of the international working class, he implemented with strenuous work the novel ideas of our veteran fighters and we became a state which is respected.

Thirty-five years ago our people's progressive forces began their work with the vow that never again must war be allowed to emanate from German soil. These forces came from immigration and from penitentiaries and concentration camps with a view to laying the foundations of the state and society so as to safeguard this vow. Hundreds of thousands of sacrifices had been made by German antifascists to carry at long last the destiny of the German people onto the road of peace and friendship among peoples. The victorious armies of the Soviet Union offered us their hands so as to lend material and spiritual power to the antifascists vow. We all look back along a road of 35 years of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This friendship and cooperation resulted from the close class comradeship between the CPSU and the party of Ernst Thaelmann which was always based on the principles of mutual respect and proletarian internationalism.

Our GDR emerged from the material and spiritual shambles left behind by German militarism and fascism. It was bread and tractors which our Soviet class brothers gave us in the beginning so we could rebuild the destroyed economy and return life to normal again. But above all it was the great moral support rendered by our friends from the country of Lenin that helped us--the communist and antifascist democratic forces--remove the spiritual shambles and develop in our people mankind's noble ideas expressed by great German humanists, from Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to Ernst Thaelmann, from Goethe and Schiller to Bertolt Brecht. Today our GDR is a sovereign state which is respected by international law and is highly esteemed by the peace-loving peoples. Today we possess an educated creative working class which achieves great feats daily in every social field and which in the alliance with all classes and strata of the working people is struggling incessantly to strengthen our socialist state. Today the GDR's national economy holds a remarkable place in the world because creativity, the innovative spirit, effectiveness and quality thinking have become the yardsticks for the actions of millions of people and because huge potentials can be utilized for the dynamic development of the national economy.

In this revolutionary process our people's fraternal ties with the party and country of Lenin have developed out of the class solidarity that existed in 1945 between Soviet and German communists. Today it encompasses all social fields and has been validated for decades under international law through the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the USSR and the GDR on 7 October 1975. This was again proved by the meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Belgrade. The communique on the meeting says: On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany, Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev pointed with satisfaction to the further deepening and expansion of fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU, the all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union which complies with the basic interests of the two German states.

Many thanks, Comrade Honecker, for your constant efforts aimed at continuously expanding and deepening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. [prolonged applause] These fraternal ties bring their influence to bear on the coordinated foreign policy and ideology of the Warsaw Pact states, on the further development of socialist democracy in our countries, on management and planning, and above all on the economic policy of our countries. With the agreement between the USSR and the GDR on specialization and cooperation in production until 1990 signed on the 30th anniversary of the GDR, the secured perspective for the further dynamic development of our national economy became visible.

It will become effective in the coming 5-year plan after the national economy plans of the USSR and the GDR for the 1981-85 period have been coordinated. In this forthcoming period alone, commodities turnover between our countries will amount to M240 billion. This is a completely new dimension in the relations between two states. But this also is our secured perspective in the fraternal alliance of socialist countries. It guarantees the continuous growth of our national economy. This is how the GDR's political, economic and military integration into the socialist community has taken place during the past decades. A new type of alliance and friendship are represented here and this is unique in the history of mankind.

The historic act of uniting our forces occurred 25 years ago, on 14 May 1955, in the capital of our neighboring country of Poland. Here the Warsaw Pact of European socialist countries on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was born from the historically developing need to unite the forces of socialism in the struggle for peace, security and detente. It was an unequivocal response to those forces of imperialism which as early as the fifties threatened the interests of peace and independence of peoples through the cold war and, through the imperialist NATO pact, endangered the security of the socialist countries and the inviolability and sovereignty of their borders and territories. Our forces were united.

The efforts to protect socialist achievements and to defend peace were thereby multiplied. It was symbolic of the nature of the newly formed united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact that their founding fathers included such legendary army commanders as Marshals Zhukov, Koniev and Rokosovskiy under whose command the last decisive battles were fought until final victory over fascism in the spring of 1945. On the GDR delegation in Warsaw was the fighter in Spain, the communist and the internationalist, our comrade Heinz Hoffman, who today is the GDR defense minister.

In the past years the socialist alliance system of the Warsaw Pact has stood many tests. It has become increasingly stronger thanks to the wise strategy, based on the idea of Marxism-Leninism and on the strategy of peace, democracy and socialism. This is regularly worked out in the Political Advisory Committee by the general secretaries and first secretaries of our fraternal parties.

This collective work, which serves only the benefit of peace and the interests of socialism, is being continued in the committee of foreign ministers and in the coordinated foreign policy of our countries. It finds its expression in the constantly increasing combat strength and preparedness of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states under a common supreme command.

With the Warsaw Pact on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance a new type of treaty organization was created, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The organization's aims have not changed from its very first day: to fight for international detente in the political and military fields, to change all international relations according to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to safeguard peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Many constructive suggestions have emanated from the Warsaw Pact states on stopping the arms race and regarding general and complete disarmament and the reduction of armed forces. The Warsaw Pact states support the peaceful solution of all disputes be they in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf region, Africa or Southeast Asia.

The Warsaw Pact states support confidence-building measures to break the deadlock of year-long efforts aimed at military detente in Europe, as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev expressed it in his speech on 6 October 1979 here in our capital when he called it our sincere aim.

The Warsaw Pact, from the first signature 25 years ago until today, has proved to be an instrument of peace, of collective security and of peaceful coexistence. Always new impulses have emanated from it to influence and shape the future of mankind positively. During the 25 years of its existence, the Warsaw Pact has proven itself to be a protector and defender of socialism and its achievements.

Led by the Marxist-Leninist party on the basis of proletarian internationalism, all attempts to influence socialism in our fraternal countries have been energetically repulsed. The United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact have always fulfilled their internationalist commitments to peace. Our greetings and our gratitude is extended therefore to the generals, officers and soldiers of these forces. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests, the enormous changes in world standards after the destruction of Hitlerite fascism had a positive influence on the international political climate. The socialist world system, the national liberation movements which led to the collapse of colonial rule, and the struggles of the revolutionary working class in the capitalist countries for peace and social progress influenced history to develop in a peaceful direction. In realistically thinking circles of capitalist governments, the idea became increasingly accepted that our world was not built to expose it to the danger of nuclear destruction. All this promoted the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and it had a positive effect on the normalization of international relations.

In Europe, whose face was marked by deep scars due to devastating destruction in two world wars, the policy of detente and cooperation among the people experienced particularly good progress. With the continued detente policy the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states was strengthened as was respect for their independence and sovereignty. However, we do not forget that this progress was met with fierce resistance by the reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism, and that every step toward detente had to be severely fought for.

Most of all these circles objected to all suggestions regarding disarmament and arms limitation with the help of which the policy of detente could be put on a stable foundation. So as to change the whole trend which did not fit into their concept of maximum profit and looting the raw material sources of other countries, they were setting on the arms race policy. The signal for this was the adoption of NATO's long-term program at the Washington NATO Council meeting in May 1978. This program envisages an annual 3-percent increase in the military budgets of NATO countries until the end of the century. What a cynical way of doing things.

The next step was the fateful missile decision by NATO in Brussels. This initiated a new round in the nuclear arms race and destroyed the bases for negotiation on these issues.

So as to justify this course that was so threatening to world peace, all imitators of Goebbels' propaganda were pulled from their hiding places to spread the shameless lie of the threat from the East.

Also, the slightly rotten advocates of cold war were again put into a position where they had to frighten with their threatening cries the progressive people and to spread war hysteria in the world.

The concentration of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the nuclear armament of South Africa, the instigation of the reactionary circles of Israel to stage military provocations with regard to the Arab neighbors, the military concentration of the U.S. Army in the Caribbean area--all this shows that this course is directed not only against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, but also against the national and social liberation movements, the working class and all peace forces in the capitalist countries who are concerned about the peaceful future of their people.

The policy of threats unleashed by Carter, the pressure of the U.S. administration on its allies, particularly in Western Europe, and also the bowing of numerous governments of the European community to the aggressive circles of the United States naturally aggravates the situation in Europe.

This is particularly a severe test to relations between the FRG and the GDR. As is known, we continue to support the policy of normalization, as Comrade Erich Honecker said at the festive meeting on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. This is why all those who bear responsibility for this should see to it that the policy of standing on the brink of nuclear war does not blossom on the border between NATO and the states of the Warsaw Pact. This is why we always proceed from what is contained in the communique on the talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Belgrade, namely that Europe must remain a center of peace in the world. [prolonged applause]

Of course, the concept of a military threat, of NATO's achieving military preponderance and of changing the military balance will not work. The Soviet Union and the fraternal states united in the Warsaw Pact will do everything to keep the defense capability of our countries on the required level. On this there must not be any ambiguity. Based on our scientific ideology, we make classlike assessments of the causes of the aggressive imperialist policy. On 25 January 1980 Comrade Erich Honecker said at the consultation with the Kreis first secretaries: The causes for the aggravation of the international situation must naturally be seen in close connection with the worsening crisis in the capitalist countries. Experiences of history show that time and again imperialism seeks a way out of its political and military difficulties by resorting to increased militarization and preparation for war. And elsewhere Comrade Honecker said: What matters to the aggressive circles of imperialism is raw material sources, political and military-strategic positions, their spheres of influence and highest profits. Peace does not serve these forces. In peace the interests of the peoples and their struggle for national independence and social progress are flourishing. The danger to peace and security of peoples emanates from the class policy of monopoly capital. This is why the struggle for peace is the central point of mankind and of the class struggle in the international arena. [prolonged applause]

Dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests, who else but the socialist states, the national and social liberation movements and the international working class, which rally around them all forces of peace in the world, would be in a position to oppose the warmongers? Who could withstand such a united force in its striving for the securing of peace? A constructive policy of disarmament, of understanding among peoples and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states must be victorious over the destructive policy of the arms race, boycotts, embargos and military deployment. There is no alternative to the policy of detente and disarmament.

The growing fear of war which has seized the peoples of the capitalist countries must be confronted with a policy for securing peace, a policy which will enable mankind to banish war from the earth.

Under the pressure of the U.S. administration, ruling quarters in the capitalist countries are not able to comply with the peace aspirations of their peoples. Once again it is the Soviet Union, which in 1917 entered the world stage with the Leninist decree on peace and which after crushing Hitlerite fascism once again made the aspiration for lasting peace grow throughout the world. It is the Soviet Union that today approaches the peoples with constructive steps for the continuation of the detente process and for the curtailment of the arms race. Thus only recently the Soviet Government, through Foreign Minister Gromyko, submitted to the UN secretary general the realistic program for securing peace. This program, however, was concealed by the mass media of the capitalist states. For what reason? This program points out those steps which above all ban the production and proliferation of mass annihilation weapons. Under present circumstances in which nuclear weapons are hanging like a dark shadow over the fate of mankind, whoever does not negotiate seriously and seek positive decisions cannot have the interests of peoples at heart.

Once again it is the communist and workers parties which have taken the initiative in this worsening world situation and are showing the road toward securing peace to the peoples of Europe. Our continent must not become a nuclear playground of reactionary quarters. The ideas of progressive humanism must flourish in Europe. On our continent peoples must cooperate for the sake of a peaceful future. At their consultation in Paris, the fraternal parties have shown this way.

It is necessary to cancel or suspend the Brussels missile decision by NATO so as to return to the basic negotiations on these weapons. The treaty on strategic arms limitations--SALT II--is on the table. The peoples have a right for this agreement at long last to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe are blocked by a number of NATO states. The peoples of Europe likewise have the right for these negotiations to achieve positive results.

The meeting on issues of European security and cooperation in Madrid in 1980 must bring about further progress in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, but, above all, in the consolidation of political detente through steps toward military detente.

Our Polish friends have submitted the proposal that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe be convened in Warsaw. Could any government which seriously maintains that it defends the interests of its people be against this? Let us grant the United Nations the authority due it by advocating the practical implementation of its special session on disarmament. The means set free through disarmament could be utilized quite effectively for the requirements of further development and for the struggle against world hunger. These proposals create the basis for a broad and constructive dialogue which would inspire the peoples with hope and trust instead of anxiety and fear of war. How different this constructive and realistic program sounds compared with the speeches of those forces who, foaming at the mouth, can only shout at the people. This program manifests a policy which is based on peace and cooperation, and who could doubt that this policy in the long run will triumph over those running amuck in the arms race?

We pledge on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our people from fascism, on the 35th anniversary of the glorious victory of the Soviet Union over barbarism, to spare no effort in the fight to safeguard peace. The GDR will always be found where the people fight together for detente and disarmament, for cooperation and friendship. That is the historical place of the GDR. [prolonged applause]

DEMICHEV, DELEGATION TO SOVIET FESTIVAL MEET HONECKER

LD121754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday 12 May received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, for cordial talks. Demichev is leading a USSR party and government delegation to the "Festival of Friendship and USSR Culture in the GDR."

Erich Honecker praised the high level of fraternal relations and intensive cooperation of both countries in all fields of public life. He emphasized the great importance of the "Festival of Friendship and USSR Culture in the GDR" for deepening their indestructible fraternal alliance. The GDR will continue to do all it can to make an active contribution, jointly with the Soviet Union and other socialist states for the strengthening of peace. In doing so, it is implementing the legacy of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the heroic Soviet Army 35 years ago.

Erich Honecker asked Petr Demichev to convey cordial greetings to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Petr Demichev briefed him on the great efforts undertaken by the CPSU and the Soviet people in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. He emphasized the growing importance of culture and art for the communist education of the Soviet people.

Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of culture; and Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Cultural Department of the SED Central Committee, took part in the conversation, which passed in a fraternal atmosphere. USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov and the head of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department, V.F. Shauro, were present.

Attendance at Festival Event

LD122140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The "Festival of Friendship and USSR Culture in the GDR" began on Monday with a festive concert at Berlin's Palace of the Republic. Well-known soloists and groups from the Soviet Union, including members of the Bolshoi Theatre, gave a selection from the diverse multinational Soviet field of music.

Guests at the festive occasion were SED Politburo members Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger and Konrad Naumann. A delegation of Soviet cultural workers and artists, led by Culture Minister Petr Demichev, is staying in Berlin for the festival. Also at the concert was Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

Brief opening speeches were made by GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, and the first deputy Soviet minister of culture, Yuriy Barabash, praising the fruitful cultural relations between the GDR and Soviet Union.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER CONTEH MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Stoph

LD121450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1254 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph received Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone Dr Abdulai Osman Conteh, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, for a friendly talk today.

Dr Conteh conveyed cordial greetings from President of Sierra Leone Dr Siaka P. Stevens to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Willi Stoph cordially reciprocated on his behalf.

Dr Conteh informed Willi Stoph about the political and economic development of his country since the achieving of independence in 1961. He emphasized Sierra Leone's interest in developing and extending relations with the GDR to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of both peoples. He paid tribute to the GDR's support for the long years of struggle of the African peoples for freedom and independence. In the talk the victory of the people of Zimbabwe was welcomed and the solidarity stance with the struggle for independence and against the apartheid regime by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa was reaffirmed.

Touching on questions of international politics, Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's determination, in view of the aggravation of the world situation through the activities of imperialist circles, to adhere steadfastly to its principled course of detente and the safeguarding of peace. Here the GDR regarded the ending of the arms race and disarmament as a key question.

Willi Stoph and Abdulai Conteh noted with satisfaction that the viewpoints of the GDR and Sierra Leone are in agreement with regard to fundamental questions of the safeguarding of peace, disarmament and the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. They stressed the importance of the agreements on the further development of existing friendly relations between the two states which will be signed during Dr Conteh's visit to the GDR.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

Meeting With Fischer

LD120940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0745 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The foreign minister of Sierra Leone, Dr Abdulai Osman Conteh, met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, at whose invitation he is visiting the GDR, today for an initial round of talks.

Following the meeting, Conteh laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism. He and the persons accompanying him bowed their heads in tribute before the eternal flame and the urn with earth from World War II battlefields and former fascist concentration camps.

More on Fischer Meeting

LD121830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the foreign minister of Sierra Leone, Dr Abdulai Osman Conteh, began their official talks in Berlin today. They discussed developments in their respective countries and exchanged views on current international questions, particularly the preservation and safeguarding of peace, disarmament and the situation in Africa and in the Middle and Near East.

Fischer, Conteh Remarks

LD121848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a luncheon in Berlin today in honor of the foreign minister of Sierra Leone, Dr Abdulai Osman Conteh. Fischer gave a toast and pointed to the long years of good relations between the two countries. "Sierra Leone is respected in the community of the peoples and actively contributes to the preservation of peace and the development of friendly relations between the peoples and states," he said.

Fischer expressed concern at the present international situation, which had clearly deteriorated in the past few months because of the adventurous aggressive machinations of imperialist circles. This was shown by the creation of so-called rapid deployment forces for missions in African, Arab, Asiatic and South American countries, and in the naval build-up in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. "The course of the GDR and its allies is clear: Ending the arms race is for us the key question in safeguarding lasting peace and for the trustful cooperation of states."

Dr Conteh described his visit to the GDR as "a positive manifestation of the trust constantly reposed by Sierra Leone in its policy of continuing a dialogue with countries of different socioeconomic system as well as of our resolve to use such contacts for mutual benefit and, specifically for Sierra Leone, to improve the quality of life of our people." The visit is also a token of appreciation of the GDR's efforts in the fight against oppression and of its contribution to the fight against poverty, sickness and ignorance in Africa.

The Sierra Leone Government felt sympathy for the policy of detente and solidarity with the world's struggling masses, he continued. "These official contacts are of great value for strengthening and consolidating peace and understanding. We feel sure that this visit marks the beginning of sustained efforts for understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and Sierra Leone."

ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD122252 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In Berlin on Monday, representatives of the GDR and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] governments signed an agreement on economic and technological cooperation. They also signed an agreement on the development of economic and trade relations between the two states.

MITTAG DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD121512 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] An exchange of views on the further deepening of bilateral cooperation was held in Berlin today by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Pierre Sudreau, member of the French National Assembly and chairman of the French Association of Freight Car Manufacturers. Chairman Sudreau stressed that the forthcoming signing of an agreement on the development of cooperation between France and the GDR in the sphere of railroad equipment is of exceptional significance. The signing of the agreement testifies to the continuity of cooperation and is an important contribution to the development of economic and industrial-technical relations which is the aim of both sides.

KADAR RECEIVES CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE OFFICIALS

LD122136 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, Monday received in Budapest leading personalities of the Christian Peace Conference: Reformed Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, president of the Christian Peace Conference, Filaret, metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia, chairman of the continuity committee; Dr Lubomir Mireyovsky, pastor of the Czech fraternal church, secretary-general of the Christian Peace Conference, Paulos Mar Gregorius, metropolitan of India's Syriac Orthodox Church, vice-president, Dr Karl Immer, president of the Rhenish Provincial Church of the FRG, and Reformed Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, president of the Ecumenic Council of Hungarian Churches, member of the honorary presidium of the Christian Peace Conference. The leaders of the Christian Peace Conference are attending the conference which has been convened to support the Madrid meeting of peace and security in Europe.

Discussions at the cordial meeting concerned a number of topical questions related to the international situation and the peace movement, ways of cooperation among people with different world outlooks and the necessity of such cooperation from the standpoint of peace and progress. Present at the meeting was Under-Secretary of State Imre Miklos, president of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs.

HULA, CSSR PLANNING DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD121342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, has arrived in our capital. He will have discussions on economic cooperation over the next 5 years. The Czechoslovak politician was invited by Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office.

Lazar Receives Hula

LD122154 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--On Monday in Budapest, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Vaclav Hula, deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the State Planning Committee, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The cordial meeting was attended by Hungarian Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office, and Vaclav Moravec, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Budapest.

MSZMP, CONGOLESE PARTY SIGN COOPERATIVE PLAN

LD121354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The MSZMP and the Congolese Party of Labor are endeavoring to strengthen relations between the two countries. This is stressed, among other things, by the 5-year work plan for cooperation which has just been signed. The delegation, which was led by the Congolese minister of information and member of the Party of Labour Politburo, studied the experiences of the MSZMP in the sphere of agitation and propaganda work. The Congolese delegation has left Budapest for home.

WORLD PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES

LD121022 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--The session of the International Preparatory Committee for the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, to be held between September 23 and 27 in Sofia, ended on Sunday in Budapest. At the two-day conference, the representatives of peace movements, national preparatory committees, political parties and religious communities from 80 countries, as well as the representatives of international mass organizations discussed the aims and tasks of the outstanding conference to take place in Bulgaria. The members of the international committee informed in detail on the work which has already begun on all continents, in more than 135 countries, at the forums of national and regional parliaments, congresses and conferences. At these exchanges of ideas people of the most varied political views, religious affiliation, have and will continue to work out recommendations for the World Parliament.

On the basis of the creative work of the Budapest session, which covered every detail, the fundamental aims of the common action mobilizing the peoples of the world came to light, namely the questions of struggle against war hysteria, against the armaments race, the struggle for the protection of detente and peace, for national independence. "The expansive preparation will realize its purpose at the Sofia conference, since the gates of the World Parliament are open to everyone. The representatives of socialist, developing and capitalist countries alike underlined that there is and will be place for debate, for differences in opinion, for expounding the most varied views at the Sofia conference, since the dialogue, getting to know the standpoint of each other brings people nearer to each other. But in one thing there will be unity, namely the protection of the vital interest of humanity, peace," said Academician E.K. Fyodorov, president of the Soviet Peace Committee and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

During the session on Sunday, nearly 40 delegates addressed the meeting and expounded those ideas which will be finalized by the international preparatory committee at its next conference, to be held during the summer. The Hungarian parliament building was the scene of another significant event on Sunday: The enlarged photograph of the Budapest Appeal, which was accepted by the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council on Saturday, was signed by the outstanding peace fighters who attended the session in Budapest.

Following the meeting of the International Preparatory Committee, Gen Costa Gomes, former president of the Republic of Portugal, in an interview with MTI called attention to the danger of the deployment of the so-called Euromissiles, and on the basis of this to the increase of the armaments race. Costa Gomes pointed out that the medium-range nuclear missiles conceal a great potential danger for many countries "and in as much as the decision on the deployment in West Europe and these will not be changed, we shall be the passive parties--in opposition with the spirit of Helsinki--to the increase of military arsenals." "There is another, moral projection of the question as well: Those who decided on the deployment of the Euromissiles violated the spirit of the Helsinki document, tney retracted their signatures. Yet the atmosphere of confidence, which is indispensible for solving the differences through negotiations, can only be re-established by the holding in respect in practice of the fundamental principles of security and cooperation. Public opinion has already done much, and can do much in the future as well, against the realization of the plans which incite tension, which threaten with war", emphasized Costa Gomes in his statement.

DUTCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS 'FRANK TALKS'

LD091812 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--A delegation of the Federation of Dutch Trade Union Movement (FNV), headed by President Wim Kok, visited Hungary from May 5 to 9 at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

During their stay in the country, the FNV leaders held frank discussions with Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT, and other leaders of the Hungarian organization about the special role of trade unions in conformity with the present-day requirements. They exchanged views about the situation of the international trade union movement and about the prospects for further developing bilateral relations.

The SZOT and FNV leaders took stand that, aware of their responsibility emanating from their task of defending workers' interests, through the trade union movement, they will continue their endeavours for preserving the results of detente and for safeguarding peace.

The representatives of the Dutch trade union movement visited several factories in Hungary to get acquainted with the activities of Hungarian trade unions. In a friendly meeting held at the SZOT headquarters, Wim Kok briefed the leaders of the Hungarian trade union movement about the activities and current tasks of FNV, as well as about the goals of the European trade union federation.

The representatives of the Dutch trade union organization were received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Istvan Huszar, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office. The Dutch trade union delegation left Hungary on Friday.

WORLD DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE ENDS IN BUDAPEST

LD102141 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--The two-day conference of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, held in Budapest to mark the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, ended on Saturday.

The participants of the international round-table conference--representatives of several European organizations of the world federation rallying 270 progressive and democratic youth organizations of more than 100 countries, of international youth organizations, the International Partisan Federation and the World Federation of Trade Unions--adopted two documents in conclusion of their meeting. They turned with a call to the world's progressive and peace-loving forces and sent a telegram to the NATO conference to be held in mid-May.

The call underlines the historic significance of the victory over fascism which contributed to the successes of the forces struggling for social progress in almost all parts of the world. It calls attention to the neofascist tendencies and renewed forms of the fascist ideology, experienced in several capitalist countries, which uphold the latest efforts by imperialist circles to step up the armaments race and bring back the spirit of the cold war. The participants of the meeting, therefore, turned with a call to the progressive-minded youth of the world, urging them to do everything possible, irrespective of their political stand and conviction, to further the cause of peace, security and detente. They should speak out against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, they should support ratification of the SALT II treaty and encourage further talks on disarmament.

The telegram addressed to Brussels cries out against planting medium-range missiles in West European countries. Those in attendance of the round-table conference demand the decision to be withdrawn, or at least suspended, and call for talks on arms reductions to be started as soon as possible, with the security of all sides concerned guaranteed equally. The signatories to the telegram attach great importance to the soonest possible ratification of SALT II in the United States.

REPORTAGE ON WPC PRESIDIUM SESSION, ACTIVITIES IN BUDAPEST

Session Opens

LD081004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The session of the WPC Presidium has opened at the Congress Hall of the parliament in Budapest. The session is being attended by delegates from 75 countries and 12 international mass organizations who were greeted in a message by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Next, Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC, made a speech and said that all office holders in the movement are inspired to action by the universal desire of mankind for peace all over the world. He noted that the threat of war has again recently intensified, but mankind's peaceful future can be assured only by the policy of detente.

The WPC Presidium paid tribute to Josip Broz Tito, the eminent fighter of the international workers movement, noting that his activity and life were closely interwoven with the struggle for peace and progress.

Kadar Message

LD090934 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--As we have already reported, following the opening on Thursday of the Budapest meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, the message of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP, to the Presidium was read out. Among other things, the message stressed:

The world peace movement, which expresses the will of hundreds of millions of people and which is becoming an increasingly effective factor in shaping world public opinion, represents a powerful strength. In its history of more than thirty years, your movement has given ample proof of its ability to mobilize public opinion and to win ever wider support for its initiatives in all continents. The main guarantee of your strength and achievements lies in the combined efforts of all progressive and peace-loving forces. A few days ago, the representatives of communist and workers' parties were guided by this same spirit in issuing an appeal to the peoples of Europe from their meeting in Paris, and in calling for the broadest dialogue and for joint action by all forces willing to work for peace.

The present deliberations of the Presidium of the World Peace Council take place at a time when the international situation has been aggravated by constant attacks from the anti-peace forces. The increase in international tension has been brought on by the efforts of forces interested in the arms race and opposed to social progress to upset the balance of power between the two world systems, and to raise the danger of unleashing a new holocaust of war.

The long-term programmes for arms buildup, the plan for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and the attempts to increase the military presence of imperialism in different parts of the globe pose a serious threat to the peace of Europe and of the world at large.

Consequently, there is a need for more united and more effective action than ever before to uphold peace and detente and to halt the arms race. I am convinced that the combined efforts and effective action of all progressive and peace-loving forces will make it possible to defend the existing results of detente, to prevent a new wave of the arms race, and to ward off the danger of a new world war.

This course of action is destined to give encouragement to governments in taking a responsible stand and adopting measures towards the reduction of tension, the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, the strengthening of security, and the maintenance of world peace, stressed Janos Kadar's message.

Sarlos Address To Rally

LD100945 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Here is a report by Laszlo Krasso on the peace rally in the Budapest sports hall, where personalities of the world peace movement met the workers of Budapest:

At the rally, which was held on the anniversary of the victory that ended World War II, Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, made a speech:

[Begin Sarlos recording] We, Hungarians, are using the festive hours of this anniversary to pay tribute to the heroes of our former allies at their graves in Hungary. We are placing the flowers to remembrance on the graves of Soviet, British, American, French, Romanian, Bulgarian and Yugoslav soldiers in the hope that the sacrifice of these heroes was not in vain, and that the time will come when cooperation and friendship between peoples will be the dominant factor of international life. It is also natural for us that on the day of victory we speak first of all of the victory and mission of the USSR, which shouldered the greatest burdens of the war and liberated our country, among others. No people in the world has the right to forget the 20 million Soviet people who lost their lives in the war against fascism. [end recording]

Following the victory over fascism, a transformation in the world began. The socialist countries came into being and a start was made on building a new society, more humane than anything seen before.

[Begin Sarlos recording] The democratic and revolutionary movements silenced or forced into illegality during the war, grew in strength and continued their struggle against class or national oppression. True, retrograde forces appeared on the scene of world politics, as a form of counteraction. They stood up against the communist parties, forced their representatives out of governments, and with their antiprogress policy and attitude threatened the world order and brought about the cold war. In those years, the threat of a real war hung over us, suspended by a thread. But it was in these years that the cooperation of the progressive forces against violence came about in defense of peace.

We all remember the political actions of the World Peace Council and the united and firm stand of hundreds of millions of people. It was in those days that the USSR, the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries prepared, by joint effort and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, the era of negotiations and detente. [end recording]

Istvan Sarlos next spoke about the ways in which we, Hungarians, can participate in shaping world politics:

[Begin Sarlos recording] We Hungarians also took part in the political struggles of the time. If we wanted to remain loyal to our ideals, we could not stay aloof from the work undertaken to improve the fate of the world. The successes of our constructive work enabled us to become active participants in the international activity of the socialist world. An essential characteristic of this is that we coordinate our standpoint with our friends and allies, the USSR and the socialist countries. This coordination has created and will create on this basis the possibility of representing our national interests in all international forums.

In the spirit of our socialist commitment, we are always ready to help peoples fighting for their liberation, and all governments serving the good of their peoples. Beyond participation in international forums, we also aim to conclude bilateral agreements with countries of different social systems in the spirit of full equality. All this reflects our conviction that peaceful coexistence is not merely a slogan for us, since it is our conviction that countries with different social systems can shape their international activities through bilateral and multilateral negotiations, in such a way that all disputed questions can be solved peacefully. This is, in our view, the basis of the only foreign political alternative--detente. [end recording]

Our situation in Hungary is easier than that of many other countries, because here, in accordance with the objectives of socialist construction, the constitution guarantees the right of citizens to participate in the administration of public affairs and to have a say in politics.

[Begin Sarlos recording] Recently, in the period of preparations for the 12th party congress, the institutions and citizens who expressed their views made many useful proposals suitable for acceptance. Among these was one which was hard on many occasions and which demanded that we continue our well-proven domestic and foreign policy which we have pursued since 1957. The need for continuity in policy was given an important place in the congress documents, and in the summary of the basic contents of the resolutions. In addition to stressing individual tasks, it was declared that we shall continue on the road we have been following. We will continue to build socialism in accordance with the interests of the working class in power and the social strata cooperating with it--of all Hungarian citizens. [end recording]

Constructive work requires peace--a peace in which the various countries and peoples have equal rights and equal status, regardless of their social systems.

[Begin Sarlos recording] The possibilities exist of preserving peace, in our view. Good intentions, readiness to negotiate, balance, disarmament and joint cultural and economic efforts represent the most important steps and means. In all this, Europe plays a decisive role. The peoples of our continent learned from both world wars that the results of many years of work can be destroyed in a few moments.

In order to avoid this danger, the socialist countries took the initiative in this very place, Budapest, for the convocation of a European security conference. Our aspirations were crowned with success. The Helsinki conference of 1975 made recommendations which are suitable for the continuation of detente, the intensification of cooperation and a reduction in the arms race. [end recording]

Sarlos Receives Presidium Members

LD101954 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, received on Saturday in Budapest members of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, outstanding personalities of the international peace movement.

Istvan Sarlos informed on the tasks of realizing the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the HSWP, on the preparations for the election of deputies to the National Assembly and local councils, as well as on other social policy questions. At the friendly meeting, Istvan Sarlos answered the questions of members of the international peace movement.

Kadar, Losonczi Meetings

LD100900 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 9 MTI--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met with the representatives of the participants of the World Peace Council Presidium meeting, with the leaders of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, with Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, on Friday at a cordial, friendly exchange of ideas held in the parliament building.

The meeting was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Mrs. Nandor Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian National Peace Council and member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council.

Reception Held

LD100902 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 9 MTI--Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Council, gave a reception on Friday in Budapest on occasion of the meeting in Budapest of the Presidium of the World Peace Council in honour of the participants.

The reception was attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Also present were Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front; Janos Berecz, Foreign Affairs Department head of the Central Committee; Minister of Justice Imre Markoja; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Metropolitan Council; as well as other representatives of Hungarian political, economic and social life. Pal Losonczi delivered a toast at the reception.

'Budapest Appeal' Issued

LD102030 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--The Budapest meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council continued its session on Saturday. With more than 60 delegates expressing their opinion, taking a stand on the questions of the fight against war danger, disarmament, European security and cooperation, and the vital questions of the developing world and the tasks in the struggle against imperialism. The plenary session discussed the documents worked out in the standing working committees of the World Peace Council, and accepted the "Budapest Appeal" to the peoples of the world. In the following, we give the text of the "Budapest Appeal":

"The peoples of the world have been challenged, detente is being jeopardized, the arms race is being stepped up, and this leads to opening up doors to war.

"This challenge must be rebuffed. Let us renew the dialogue at all levels to restore mutual confidence for common action. Today, the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the end of the Second World War in Europe, the World Peace Council makes a solemn appeal:

"To all who on ruins and ashes pledged to do their utmost to prevent a new holocaust.

"To all who denounce the madness of the arms race.

"To all who are deeply concerned about the ever-more frequent recourse to force in international relations.

"To young peoples and governments of the world.

"Attention! War danger. War is not inevitable, it is not yet too late to put an end to the unbridled accumulation of armaments, it is not yet too late to outlaw the establishment of new nuclear arsenals especially in the heart of Europe, but it is high time to finish with the policy of violence and the threats of blockades, embargoes, boycotts and military provocation.

"It behooves each and everyone of us to save detente, to struggle for the resumption of disarmament negotiations, and to bring about just and reasonable international economic relations.

"No ideology nor differences in opinion or belief must impede open dialogue and concerted action by all those who are concerned by the fast-deteriorating international situation. Put aside that which divides us, strive for that which unites us. We call for joint action to avoid a new world war," ends the Budapest Appeal of the World Peace Council.

Resolution on Security, Cooperation

LD102034 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--The Budapest Presidium session of the World Peace Council was addressed on Saturday by more than 60 delegates, taking stands on topical tasks related to the struggle against the war danger, disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe, the pressing problems of the developing world and the fight against imperialism.

The plenary session discussed the documents and the Budapest call to the world's peoples, elaborated by the WPC standing work committees. A resolution was adopted on security and cooperation in Europe and the related tasks faced by social forces. The document stresses the importance of the Helsinki Final Act, and then reminds that the NATO states agreed at their Washington summit to develop their war capabilities to an unprecedented extent, turned down Brezhnev's curtailment of nuclear missiles and decided to produce and station in Western Europe cruise and Pershing II missiles. This means one with evasion from SALT II and the intention of upsetting the existing balance of forces. The document points out that these moves have led to a deterioration in the international situation. Peace and the hitherto results of detente have come under danger, the aversion of which requires far-reaching cooperation and coordinated actions. Therefore, the WPC Presidium demands the Helsinki Final Act to be enforced in full and the Madrid meeting to be held in a constructive atmosphere.

The resolution calls for support of the proposal on convening of a post-Madrid European conference on military detente and disarmament. Efforts should be made for a genuine progress in the Vienna talks on troop reductions too. The peace movement and all the adherents of progress are called on to launch massive actions against the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear missiles. The U.S. ratification of SALT II is in the interest of the peoples of Europe and the whole world, for it helps avoid a new wave of the arms race imposing heavy burdens on mankind. The document calls on the Europeans to take a stand, regardless of party position and religious orientation, that the signatories to the Helsinki Act should agree not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. The resolution finally speaks out in defence of detente, for the maintenance and development of the bi and multilateral contacts among the European nations, for the extension and intensification of cooperation. At the same time, it expresses the hope of the peace-loving forces that all this will contribute to mobilization of the world's public opinion and to the success of the World Peace Parliament of Peoples to be held in Sofia in September.

Session Ends

LD112252 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--On Saturday, the members of the Presidium of the World Peace Council ended their conference in Budapest with a closing session under the leadership of Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council. The 260 participants of the closing session decided on the adoption of further documents. At the exchanges of ideas, which lasted well into the evening, the representatives of the national peace movements and the international mass organizations reported on their work completed so far in the interests of the successful preparation of the Sofia conference.

'INTERNATIONAL STUDIO' VIEWS CARTER, AFGHANISTAN, ARMS

LD101653 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 8 May 80

["International Studio" discussion program chaired by Janos Hajdu, Budapest radio and TV observer, with Yevgeniy Grigoryev, deputy chief editor of Moscow's PRAVDA, Janusz Steafanovicz, editor in chief of the Polish Catholic paper SLOWO POWSZECHNE; Manuel Lucbert, correspondent of LE MONDE; and John Vincour, Bonn correspondent of the New York TIMES--answers in native languages with Hungarian translation superimposed--live]

[Excerpts] [Hajdu] The task facing us is to analyze the reasons for the worsened international relations, and to try, as far as we journalists can, to find ways of making further progress.

I think that as a matter of fair play, we should give John Vincour the chance to say a few words about the situation which has evolved in the United States; namely, about the reasons for the resignation of Secretary of State Vance following the command action in Iran, the reasons for Carter's appointment of Senator Muskie to take charge of foreign affairs and, in general, about the state of U.S. foreign policy?

[Vincour] I do not represent a government agency. I represent an entirely independent newspaper. My views are not identical with those of the U.S. Government. Well, I hope that Mr Muskie will draw the President's attention to those issues which I regard as the most important in foreign policy. I do not think that the fate of the 50 hostages in Iran--although it is a tremendous human tragedy and an unprecedented transgression of international law--is the number one priority in our foreign policy. In my opinion, the number one foreign policy question for the United States and for all those countries which voted in the UN Assembly, and for all those countries which voted at the Islamic conference, is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. There are 100,000 Soviet soldiers in a nonaligned country and there is no sign of them leaving that country. I think that it is on this that we must focus our attention.

[Stefanovicz] I think that Mr Vincour has started our conversation well, because we now have the opportunity to discuss the apparent and the real causes of international tensions. Mr Vincour himself excluded the first factor by saying that the fate of the 50 U.S. hostages--however tragic from a humanitarian point of view--is not the first or the fundamental reason for international tension. I would go a step further, or perhaps backward, by stating that, similarly, the Soviet step in Afghanistan cannot be the reason either.

It seems to me that if we go back even further in our evaluatinn of the situation, we can say that the first step which caused the cooling off in the international situation was the Brussels decision made by NATO in December last year. This, however, is still a rather superficial reason.

We must go back even further, right to the beginning of Carter's presidency. Here I would like to ask Mr Vincour to deal with this. In my opinion, Carter has not developed a new U.S. policy but he has returned to the traditions of President Truman, namely to what Harold Brown recently summed up as follows: America either becomes the number one power in the world or it will fall back to being a local power. The concept of a balance of strength was accepted by Nixon, Ford and Kissinger, not as the fundamental principle of U.S. policy but under the force of circumstances as a result of the Vietnam defeat and later the Watergate scandal, which unveiled the shortcomings of the U.S. system of government. As a result of these two misfortunes, the United States temporarily agreed to accept the principle of a balance of strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Carter put forward the following program: There is no Vietnam, no Watergate. We are pure, we are absolved from these sins and will once again act as the greatest power on earth.

The concern over the supply of oil naturally acted as a contributing factor in this. They see the red hand--not black but red--which manipulates these countries. This is the fear of a large industrial country of having its supplies of raw materials cut off.

I see the following two fundamental reasons for the deterioration of the international situation. The first is the return of the United States to the principle that we are either first, or nothing. The second is the fear of being cut off from the sources of energy and raw materials.

[Hajdu] Would you like to answer this?

[Vincour] Well, first of all you have forgotten completely that President Carter recommended the ratification of SALT II. What prevented SALT II? What is the problem? What has happened in the intervening time since the President recommended that SALT II should be put aside? Second, he mentioned the NATO decision of December according to which medium-range missiles will be developed and deployed. When you are talking about the balance of power, well, NATO has merely reacted to the USSR's development of the SS-20 missiles in this area. At the same time, you have not mentioned that the NATO decision was a two-way decision. Thus, we would develop these missiles but this will take a rather long time, and during this time we wish to negotiate with the USSR on the dismantling of those missiles which mean a threat to us and which have called forth our reaction. The USSR reaction, however, was what Chairman Brezhnev announced in his East Berlin speech: We shall withdraw some units of armed forces--in my opinion a symbolic number--from East Germany. But when the NATO decision was made in December, the Soviet Union stated: Conditions no longer exist for us to talk about the deployment of these medium-range missiles, about what the Soviet Union will do or what the United States will do. It was the Soviet Union which rejected the continuation of talks on the balance of forces in this area. It is not NATO, the NATO bloc, but the Soviet Union which does not want to talk. The NATO proposal still stands.

[Grigoryev] First of all, for Mr Vincour's information, the Soviet Union is continuing the withdrawal of the troop contingent of 20,000 men from the GDR. Despite the complicated international situation, the Soviet Union keeps its word. The third contingent of troops was withdrawn quite recently, in April.

Well, I would like to recall a meeting which took place just over 1 year ago. A small group of Soviet journalists went to the Chrysler works and met one of the directors. We found that he had once been a professor of literature. As such, he wrote a thesis on the theory of the scapegoat. I have recalled this because Defense Secretary Brown recently said that this was not the time to find a scapegoat as regards the events in Iran. I was told at the time in the United States that searching for a scapegoat was very characteristic of the Americans. Thus it is the United States which endeavors to bring up Afghanistan on every possible occasion. They do this to find some sort of justificiation for the policies that have recently come into effect.

What has happened in Afghanistan? Two years ago a revolution took place in Afghanistan. This was an antifeudal revolution, a social revolution. Afghanistan was a very poor, backward country, in which millions of peasants did not have any land and in which 80 percent of the population was in the hands of the moneylenders. It was in this country that the revolution occurred. It was quite natural that some of the members of the old feudal class, as well as others, tried to go abroad.

Well, the external forces, which in 1978 and particularly in 1979 in effect organized a war against Afghanistan, attempted to make use of these people. The United States, unfortunately, played a part in this and so did China and Pakistan. After all, all this started out from the territory of Pakistan where there are special camps for preparing these armed groups. If we look at the UN resolution analyzing the concept of aggression, the resolution accepted in 1974, we find that those actions which, with the irresponsible support of the United States, are launched against Afghanistan from Pakistani soil, unquestionably correspond to the definition of aggression. Thus at the repeated request of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union provided assistance.

[Vincour] How is it possible that the United Nations did not approve this? The UN General Assembly condemned the presence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan by a huge majority. To the best of my knowledge, the United States has done nothing in Pakistan which would provide cause for the presence of 100,000 Soviet soldiers in a nonaligned country.

[Grigoryev] Unfortunately, the fact is that Afghanistan has been under attack for some time now from the territory of Pakistan. If the Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic says that it is being attacked, and if it considers these attacks to be threatening and asks for a limited contingent of Soviet troops to provide assistance, it is obvious that this is a situation which makes it necessary for assistance to be provided to Afghanistan. If we want the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan, it is very easy to achieve this. The United States could provide considerable help in attaining this end. In order to achieve this, the reasons for the appearance of our troops--a limited contingent of troops--in Afghanistan must be eliminated. In other words, a situation must be brought about in which this war against Afghanistan comes to an end. A situation must be brought about where there are no external attacks on the Afghan Democratic Republic. This is the most important precondition.

[Hajdu] Mr Lucbert, it is already clear that there are antagonistic views regarding the question of Afghanistan, and it is obvious that in the judgment of the Iranian question the situation is the same. I would like to hear your opinion on the following: In your politics, did the turn that has taken place in world politics, as we feel it in Europe, also start in Afghanistan or is Afghanistan only one of the consequences we are witnessing?

[Lucbert] According to Mr Grigoryev, there was a social revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978. To the best of my knowledge, what happened in Afghanistan was not a social revolution but a coup, which is something completely different. This coup was organized by one of the factions of the communist party--or, rather, by both factions as this was before the split between them--because they were given the green light by Moscow. It is interesting to analyze why the Soviet Union feels itself to be in a strong enough position in certain countries of the Third World to advance its chess pieces.

[Hajdu] I think that President Carter came to realize only very late--and perhaps because of his character rather reluctantly--the fact that the Soviet Union had interpreted his disinterest and inconsistency during the first 2 years of his presidency, for example the decision not to develop the B-1 bomber and to stop development of the neutron weapon, as the actions of a weak president who was unable to correctly evaluate the international situation, and who was unable to counter Soviet expansion and the Soviet endeavors, mentioned by my colleague, to move their chess pieces forward. I think that in the past 1-1/2 years, Carter has come to understand the nature of Soviet foreign policy much better.

[Grigoryev] Well, we are not talking about trust between the two great powers. This process unquestionably came about in Soviet-U.S. relations. It began with SALT I, with the preparations for SALT II, with the signing of many Soviet-U.S. agreements, with the preparations for and the holding of the Helsinki conference, and so on. But, talking of trust, it was not the Soviet Union that kicked over many agreements signed by the United States and the Soviet Union, just as it is not the Soviet Union that is rejecting dialogue and the discussion of various issues. In my view, trust is indeed indispensable. However trust is a two-sided matter or, rather, it is a multilateral matter and we cannot speak of a crisis of confidence merely between the Soviet Union and the United States, because at present there is a considerable crisis of confidence between West Europe and the United States, for example.

U.S. policy gives the impression everywhere in the world as being one that cannot be built on. It gives the impression of a policy which today says one thing and tomorrow says something quite different, and it is very difficult to calculate what it will say the day after tomorrow. Stable international relations and stable international development assumes a permanent, firm and clearly defined policy. We cannot, with the possible exception of one area, find this in the United States, whichever area we examine.

Which is this exception? The only one that we can perceive is that the United States is trying to return to the position of strength--to the policy of military strength. This is why it urges the acceleration of the arms race in every branch wherever this is possible.

No, Afghanistan cannot justify the postponement of SALT II. This is only an excuse that no serious observer can accept.

[Vincour] If we examine the main question in the debate over what kind of rearmament has taken place in the United States in the Carter era, then one of the most important questions has to evolve a new bomber called the B-1, which was finally dropped by Carter. The evolving of the neutron bomb frightened many people in both West and East Europe. How did President Carter decide? He decided not to evolve these weapons.

How can we say then that the United States is stepping up the arms race? The United States is only responding to Soviet superiority, to the lack of balance in medium-range missiles in Europe.

May I now speak of the crisis of confidence. Let us talk in the language of ordinary people. What could the USSR do, from the point of view of Americans, to persuade the Americans to change their opinion according to which the USSR is responsible for the aggravation of the international situation? There is such a possibility, but this is something special and seldom mentioned.

The unlawful and desperate situation still exists in Iran. What has the USSR done to condemn the unlawful acts of those militants, this act of inhumanity? When the question was raised in the United Nations and came before the Security Council, the USSR decided beforehand to veto it in the Security Council.

[Hajdu] The USSR and all the socialist countries condemned the taking of hostages and the public opinion of this country, in which this program is being viewed, wholly sympathizes with the people who are perhaps innocently suffering there. The USSR used its veto when the United States unilaterally wanted there to be a vote on the hostage question but that nothing should be done with regard to the shah and other matters.

[Grigoryev] You said yourself that the question of the hostages is not the most important one, even that it is not important at all in the assessment of the international situation. The time is limited and I understand your feelings but now we are talking about trust, about measures that create trust.

As regards rearmament, please let us not deceive ourselves. Carter did not start the manufacture of the neutron bomb because it would have meant a division of control over the nuclear bomb. The United States would never allow this. This was the main reason why Carter was just as reluctant about the neutron bomb as 20 years ago [as heard]. Johnson did not accept the principle of multilateral nuclear force. Please explain why.

But let us talk about the humanitarian aspect of the question. The hostages have been at the embassy, or where they have now been taken, for a long time. Why can the United States, or more precisely the U.S. Government, not solve this problem within the framework of bilateral relations?

This is a problem of bilateral relations between Iran and the United States. You, too, know that this question is clear from the point of view of international law and conventions. But in this case the question has a historical background and this is the history of Iranian-U.S. relations in the past quarter of a century.

What have the Iranian authorities demanded of the United States in recent times, in recent months? In essence, they want the United States to guarantee that the events of 1953 will not be repeated. This is all they have demanded. The United States, however, is not willing, for some reason, to take this seemingly simple step. For this reason it cannot be a coincidence that the international press, and partly the U.S. press, asks the question from time to time: Is, perhaps, the U.S. Government not so interested in solving this question?

Let us look at the humanitarian side of the question again. Now the administration has decided to free the hostages by military force. Can such a vast risk be justified by anything, even human lives? It is a serious matter to send an armed detachment into the territory of another state and to attempt an action that was not necessary at all. Personally, I think that this question can be solved only by peaceful means and by no means by military force.

[Hajdu] Now I should like to ask Manuel Lucbert, since it was he who raised the question of the crisis of confidence, why in his opinion did the United States give up the ratification--because it seems to me that it has given it up--of SALT II, and if this is the case, then in his opinion how could one somehow throughout the world and also in Europe bring about again some kind of relations of trust?

[Lucbert] It is unimaginable that the present situation can be a lasting one. The position is that there is virtually no contact between the USSR and the United States. This is an untenable position which cannot be maintained in view of the future of peace and international relations. Thus, contacts must be resumed. The question is what kind of contacts at what level. For my part, I can see unfortunately little chance of success at a Madrid-type European conference which would be a continuation of Belgrade and Helsinki. I feel that the outlook is very unfavorable. If we go to Madrid to quarrel again and blame each other, then it is not worth going there.

In my view, and now I represent myself alone, it is not within such a framework that we should debate the problems. I think we should again have a new Soviet-U.S. Camp David, similar to the 1959 one. Proposals have already been made in the press and perhaps even through diplomatic channels.

Recently, I noticed interesting proposals in DIE ZEIT which, strangely, was reprinted by a paper noted more for its conservative views--by the TIMES of London. The proposal is very interesting. DIE ZEIT suggests comprehensive U.S.-Soviet negotiations at which the Soviets would agree to accept a discussion on the neutrality of Afghanistan and the question brought up just now by Mr Vincour, that is to say, the USSR should give stronger support to the Americans as regards the problems of the hostages in Iran. The Americans, on the other hand, would be willing to make certain trade concessions; they would revise their standpoint concerning the Olympic games and would further agree to discuss the question of Euromissiles.

This is just one proposal among many. I do not think that in this form it would be acceptable, since it contains many disparate elements. In my view, it would be very difficult to discuss Afghanistan and trade at the same time. However, the United States and the USSR must nevertheless discuss these problems.

In this connection, I should like to ask Mr Grigoryev a question. Is the USSR willing to discuss with the United States the future status of Afghanistan and greater support to be given to the Americans in the problem of the hostages?

[Grigoryev] With whom? Who should discuss the future status of Afghanistan with whom? I am asking who with whom?

[Hajdu] I know it is a Soviet custom to reply to a question with a question, but in this case I should like you to answer a precise question.

[Grigoryev] It is an important question as to whether the Government of Afghanistan is recognized only as the subject of negotiations, or whether it should participate in these negotiations, of whatever kind they may be. The U.S. idea is that all this should be done over the heads of the Afghans. The substance of my question was why should third powers discuss and decide any question instead of Afghanistan? The Afghan Democratic Republic exists and it has a legitimate government, and I think in questions concerning them, this country and this government cannot be left out.

As regards the disputed questions of the international situation at present and a discussion of the possibilities of a solution, you, dear colleague, have indeed raised many interesting questions. In my view, the world should not--I cannot express it otherwise--watch the USSR and the United States bewitched. There are several forums in the world, as they say in the West, and the European countries, both Eastern and Western, can play a very important role in the consolidation of detente, as well as its further development. What we have achieved here in Europe in the past 10 years is a vast capital and an excellent basis for further progress. Above all, it is in Europe that the contacts have not been broken off. Soviet-French discussions took place recently, and there are negotiations between other European countries as well. So I think much could be done in Europe in the service of detente.

However, there is a serious problem in Europe itself. This is the effect of the NATO decision in December on the position of our continent. Recently, the question has been asked more and more frequently: Is there a military balance in Europe or not? We believe that this military balance does exist and that so far it has not been upset. Lately, however, certain West European politicians, first of all Chancellor Schmidt and his foreign minister, Genscher, have kept on saying that the balance has been upset in Europe in the field of medium-range missiles. But this is not the first time that we have heard this and it can be explained by certain steps taken by the United States, above all the postponement of the ratification of SALT II.

In this way the promoters of certain concepts of negotiations have got into difficulties. Theoretically, the NATO decision was expected, after approval, to be followed by negotiations on medium-range missiles and in the framework of SALT III after the ratification of SALT II. This was the Western concept. Now, when President Carter has put the ratification of the SALT treaty at the bottom of his drawer, the realization of this concept is meeting with serious difficulties.

Therefore it seems that some people are now going back to the question: Is there a balance or is there not? I reiterate, in my view there is a balance. Serious Western experts endorse this view. For example, the Institute for Strategic Studies in London issued a statement in September to this effect. Even Luns, the NATO secretary general, has stated that the balance does exist. Often when we are discussing these problems people in the West forget that NATO and the West European countries are not defenseless as regards medium-range weapons, that is to say, they are not in a position of inferiority.

They have approximately 1,500 means of delivery targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries. They have almost 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads deployed in West Europe. So the USSR has no superiority whatever.

[Hajdu] Since it is obvious that we shall have to live with Afghanistan and Iran as problems, will it remain a basic principle of policymaking in the West that all problems of the world, from SALT II to European conditions, must be subordinated to Iran and Afghanistan?

[Vincour] The question is whether we can exclude Afghanistan from our lives here in West Europe. I am studying in Bonn only temporarily, but my answer--and undoubtedly the answer of the Western allies--is that we cannot exclude it. It depends on Afghanistan, too, whether the matter will go on.

[Lucbert] I think it is imprecise to talk about the Western standpoint. There are U.S. interests, French interests and West European interests which are not necessarily the same. In my opinion, the Afghan crisis is a serious one and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is impermissible. However, this does not alter my view that this is not the only question in dispute, that it is only one hot point in international relations and we cannot stop in one place if we want a general solution. A new big deal, a comprehensive agreement is needed between the United States and USSR, and at the same time the meaning of detente must be redefined. I think one of the greatest misunderstandings in international relations has been a different interpretation of detente lately.

[Stefanovicz] Mr Lucbert spoke of special French and West European interests, but I would add that there are all-European interests as well. We cannot count on a dialogue of the two superpowers alone. We must continue a European dialogue, whether it is bilateral or a general exchange of views in Madrid. For this reason I would remind you of a Polish proposal for a decision to be made in Madrid on the convocation of a conference--probably difficult and lengthy--on arms limitations in Europe which could open in Warsaw. We Europeans cannot let the initiative for detente slip out of our hands. We cannot say: Let the big two reach an agreement, the two giants. No, we must be careful that all we have achieved in Europe in the past 10 or 15 years should be preserved.

[Grigoryev] There is no sensible alternative to the continuation of detente and its consolidation, and complementing political detente with a military one. Without any doubt, a good deal can be done for this in Europe: Political relations could be further strengthened, as well as economic relations which have been mutually advantageous in the past and at present for individuals and countries alike. In this way, trading and sporting relations could be further developed in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. It is now 35 years since the end of World War II, and the people made tremendous sacrifices for this victory. We must now do everthing for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS--The Council of Ministers has appointed Ferenc Vendegh deputy minister of agriculture and food. The government has also appointed Istvan Soltesz deputy chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 80 p 3 AU]

GIEREK ADDRESSES VICTORY DAY RALLY IN WROCLAW

LD092115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a rally held on 9 May in Wroclaw to mark the 35th anniversary of victory day--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, citizens, dear fellow countrymen, inhabitants of Wroclaw! Thirty-five years ago, after 2,077 days of the bloodiest war in the history of the world, the long expected moment arrived at last. The German Third Reich surrendered unconditionally. World War II, begun by the barbarous attack on Poland, ended in Europe in total defeat for the Hitlerite armies and fascist state, a state founded on crimes, lawlessness and the most brutal force.

The victory was the fruit of the joint struggle by the whole anti-Nazi coalition of all peace-loving nations, but the greatest contribution to that victory was made by the heroic Soviet nation and its victorious army. On the eastern front the fate of Europe and the world was decided and also the fate of Poland. The Polish nation from the first day of war to the last fought heroically against the invader. The lonely fight of the soldiers of September will remain for ever in the memory of generations--the unparalleled self-sacrifice of the freedom fighters at home and abroad; the unyielding stance of the civilian population--men, women and children; the battle deeds of Polish soldiers of the Ground Forces, of airmen and sailors.

Special military as well as political significance attached to the battle effort of the Polish People's Army, created from the amalgamation of the Polish Army organized in the Soviet Union and the People's Army fighting in occupied Poland. The soldiers of the first and second armies of the Polish Army went to Poland by the most important of the war routes: They took a glorious part in the liberation of Polish territories in returning the Baltic coast of Pomerania and Silesia to the fatherland. They distinguished themselves magnificently in the storming of Berlin, and in the Lusetian and Prague operations.

In the memorable days of May 1945 the thoughts and feelings of Poles went out to their soldiers, to the creators of victory. Their presence at the side of the allied Red Army constituted an important political fact which strengthened Poland's position in the international arena. It was of real significance for the favorable resolution of the issue of the western border of the reborn republic. The older generations of Poles remember well the atmosphere of those days: the joy of victory and the heartfelt pain at the loss of near and dear ones killed and martyred by fascism. Thoughts ran to the tragedy of Warsaw, to the destruction of our cities and villages, to ruined workplaces, to devastated schools and hospitals, to irrevocably destroyed invaluable national relics and cultural treasures.

We were aware then that we were facing a seemingly superhuman, unprecedented effort; that enormous tasks awaited us which would be hard to fulfil. It was necessary to heal the wounds inflicted by war, to strengthen Poland's new statehood, to reconstruct the country, to settle and administer the depopulated and devastated lands, to guarantee the nation security and the chance for peaceful work. That victory was for us Poles not only a time of joy, it was a time of struggle with the most important problems of national and state existence. Our nation emerged victorious from the most difficult ordeals and greatest threats of World War II primarily because it joined fervent patriotism and great heroism with profound political wisdom. This was because of Polish democrats and their main organization: the Polish Workers' Party [PPR].

Drawing correct conclusions from history, the PPR linked Poland's future with socialism, making the military victory into a political one, a victory that corresponded with the most vital and long-term national interests of Poles.

Respected audience, decisive conclusions stem from the experience of those epoch-making years for the Polish people. They pertain to the fundamental factors that determine independence and security for Poland. These conclusions constitute the principal canons of our patriotic thought. We must forever bear in mind the huge price paid by the Polish people in World War II. We must not forget the millions who fell victim to the war, nor must we forget the boundless destruction, torment and sufferings. Never again can we allow our nation and our country to be weak and isolated. It is the paramount obligation for every generation of Poles to build consistently the strength of the state and to make it modern, to be always eager to stay within the mainstream of social progress, a comprehensive economic and cultural development. We are full of care for democratic relations in our country, we are keen to see all citizens widely taking part in public life. We wish to strengthen and deepen these values.

At the same time we must oppose more efficiently all actions which are against the socialist principles of the system, against our state and its policy. Such actions strike at Poland's vital interests, serving its enemies. Our most cherished ideal is the socialist state, uniform as far as the nation is concerned and situated within its historic borders. It is the foundation of the Polish people's present and future. We must never forget this.

Our position in Europe and the world is quite clear. We are a steadfast link in the chain of forces of socialism, peace and freedom of peoples. The imperative of strengthening Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union, our chief ally in the war of liberation and in shaping the order of things in peacetime, our most important partner in political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, arises out of the most deeply felt patriotic sentiments.

Those international alliances which are based both upon community of interests and affinity of systems and ideological unity are the strongest and most reliable. This is precisely what the Polish-Soviet alliance is like. Such are our alliances with other socialist states. [applause]

We have friends along all our borders today. We highly value the good-neighborly relations and the extensive and dynamic cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia. Together with the GDR, the first peaceful state of workers and peasants on the German territories, we have achieved a turning point in Polish-German relations. We will continue to strengthen our friendship and cooperation.

As a result of persistent efforts of Poland, the Soviet Union and entire socialist community, because of the changes which took place in the European and world correlation of forces, and also because of the constructive and realistic tendencies which have surfaced in the FRG, 10 years ago we embarked on the process of normalising mutual relations with that state. We wish to continue to deepen this process to the benefit of peace and detente in Europe.

In cooperation with our allies we have been pursuing for 35 years a policy of peace and friendship toward all countries and peoples ready to cooperate in the noble cause of building mutual trust and peaceful cooperation in the world.

We have always been concerned, and will continue to be so, for the defensive capability of our country. It is based on our own strength and upon the strength of the coalition-like defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary we will soon be celebrating.

The whole nation is proud of its people's army, which has modern equipment, is well trained and is brought up in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Mindful of the tragic experiences of history, we have a moral obligation to remind the whole world of the inviolable and most important right of man to live in peace. This is particularly important in the present situation, when the cold-war, militarist and revanchist forces are active. They are stepping up the arms race and stirring up ever new centers of tension and conflict. We are on guard. We use all possibilities and means to defend peace. The newest Polish peace initiative serves this end. The voice of Poland is always heard wherever the preservation of peace and international security is at issue. In the name of the development and security of the fatherland, we unite our nation, perseveringly building its unity on the basis of the just principles of the social system, on equal chances, rights and duties of each citizen.

The moral and political unity of the Polish nation, born in the struggle with the Nazi occupier, consolidated in the years of Poland's reconstruction and development, is an unshakeable value which we should all guard and strengthen. These are our goals. This is the historic mission we want to hand down from generation to generation. Young people, to whom the difficult time of war and raising the fatherland from ruins is already history, must learn these truths, for they are basic ingredients of the patriotic thinking and political culture of contemporary Poles.

Dear compatriots, inhabitants of Piast Wroclaw: The shape of the victory, achieved because of the policy of the communists and the whole camp of Polish democracy; because of the Polish-Soviet alliance, enabled Poland's return to the western territories, to the regions of the Piast years. An act of historic justice was done, for which generations of Poles dreamed and fought. More than 500 years ago Jan Dlugosz, joyful at the recovery in the outcome of the 13 years' war of Gdansk Pomerania, Warmia, the Chelm region, wrote at the same time that he would be even happier if he had lived to see the joining of Silesia, the Lubuska region and the Slupak region to Poland. The Polish population of the western territories resisted Germanization for centuries. It defended the mother tongue and nurtured the sense of links with the motherland. The Silesian and Wielkopolska insurgents fought for the return of these lands to Poland, as did the activists of the Warmia and Mazurian plebiscite. It was People's Poland which made their dreams reality and fulfilled the testament of their struggle.

We have the right to say that in 1945 the final union of Polish lands within the framework of the Polish state was achieved. The political consequences of the district fragmentation of the German "Drang Nach Osten" and the annexation were finally eliminated. The development of People's Poland is increasingly obliterating both the economic and cultural relics of the former divisions. This is a great turnabout in our history; a memorable achievement by our nation.

Wroclaw, the capital of Lower Silesia, provides the best proof and symbol of this turnabout. It has again become a great Polish metropolis. The old tradition symbolized by the eagles of the Piast dynasty and by edifices founded by Piotr Wloszczowicz has been united into one entity through the creative efforts of thousands of Poles who undertook the difficult and responsible task of developing and inhabiting the land along the Odra, Nysa and Baltic. These lands, which were depopulated and devastated during the last phase of the war by the Hitlerites, have become the abode of many millions of Poles from various parts of Poland and also of people repatriated from the east and west. In the first postwar years shifts of population unparalleled in history were carried out and at the same time the process of the creation of a uniform Silesian society from Lubuska land, from western Pomerania, from Warmia and from the Mazurian area was started up--a Silesian society which was fully integrated with the whole nation and which was full of vitality and dynamism. [applause]

The whole country was glad when the wagon factory, today's Pafawag, which was reconstructed by the efforts of Polish workers and engineers, delivered to the Polish state railways the first 100 coal wagons.

Monuments of culture and the arts were raised up from rubble and restored. The wonderful Wroclaw city hall, the tenement houses of the main market and of the old town, the churches of Ostrow-Tumski and of the Eyspa Piaskowa are evidence of Polish continuity and cultural identity from the times of the deep Middle Ages right up to the present day. The inhabitants of Wroclaw today are justly proud of new industrial plants, of new housing estates and roads. Wroclaw is becoming more beautiful with every passing year even though a great amount still has to be done in it. Knowing the attachment of its inhabitants to their city, we can be sure that every year will produce more achievements.

The achievements of all the land lying along the Odra and along the Baltic are tremendous. Modern agriculture has developed here, agriculture which is achieving unprecedented yields. Numerous industrial centers, a copper basin, a powerful power engineering and chemical industry have come into being. Poland has become a seafaring state with a modern shipbuilding industry and a developed fleet. In the western and Baltic voivodships there are 27 higher education establishments and 6 of their branches. In Wroclaw and Gdansk there have developed scientific centers of national and international standing. The work done on restoring Polish life in the lands lying along the Odra, Nysa and Baltic and on rebuilding and developing them was an important factor in rallying and uniting our nation. This work was yet another confirmation of the correct news of the patriotic concept of the Polish left wing, of the concept of socialist Poland, of a Poland of general education and culture, of developed science and of increasing prosperity, and of a Poland which was respected and had prestige in the world. Such, my dear compatriots, is our fatherland today. Tomorrow, thanks to our joint work, it will be even more beautiful and even richer. [applause]

All generations and all classes and all strata of the working people saw their civic duty in contributing to this historic deed. Polish teachers and people creative in the sciences and culture made a great contribution. I would like to stress from this rostrum the patriotic attitude and services of the Catholic clergy.

Today we bow our heads and pay tribute to all patriots whose effort has resulted in the flowering of these ancient lands of Piasts, their economic, social and cultural progress. From this tribune I address our Polish young people. Dear boys and girls; please remember always that all we possess today, and all we have achieved has not just fallen from the sky, it has not been handed to us; nor was it a simple effect of historical circumstances.

Poland today, of which we are so proud, which we love so much, has grown in the hard struggle of heavy toil, from the unbounded sacrifice of millions of Polish men and women. [applause]

Today you have before you a wide open road to learning, to working and participation in culture. We count on you, on your enthusiasm and hard work, on your skills and initiative. May the dedication and commitment of those who preceeded you in wartime and in the postwar period always serve you as a model in study and work and in your whole life. [applause]

Walking by graves of Polish soldiers in Soekzerki-nad-Odra and in Zgorzelec-nad-Nysa, when near graves of Soviet soldiers, bow your heads with a feeling of gratitude. Thanks to their heroism you are now living in a free motherland, are helping to manage it. Give your respect to the pioneers of Polish life and Polish effort on western and northern territories, military settlers and first repatriates. Having reforged their swords into ploughshares, they faced with indomitable spirit all obstacles and difficulties. They built the foundations for the development of farming and industry, education and culture. Love your motherland as much as they did, work for its good, enhance the values they created. [applause]

Dear compatriots, we are still faced with many, far from easy tasks which are the result both of the former backwardness, which has still not been ultimately remedied, and of the challenge of our times. At the eighth congress we outlined a program for development which is intended to meet the problems and needs of the eighties. We must all do all we can to ensure that the program is persistently and consistently implemented. To a decisive degree this will depend on human awareness and attitudes. We have done much and go on doing much to develop the productive forces, to improve the vocational qualifications of our community. We must attach just as much or even more importance to the promotion of civic attitudes, of respect for public interest and interests of the state, for sound performance of one's duties, for coparticipation and coresponsibility.

This is our great task, our combined, nationwide job. [applause] May the highest virtues and moral values, ardent patriotism and dedication serve the peaceful development of our motherland! [applause] Let the unity of all Polish men and women grow stronger! Long live the Polish People's Republic, the family household we all share! Long live peace and friendship among nations!

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, BABIUCH GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS

AU121059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 80 p 1

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council chairman Henry Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch to CSSR counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, in Prague:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf we send cordial congratulations and greetings on your national day--the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation--to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia's nation day--9 May--is closely related to the historic victory won by the Soviet Union and the allied states over Hitlerite fascism. Under the leadership of its communist party the CSSR has achieved important successes in the social and economic transformation of the country along the road to socialist construction in the past 35 years. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Socialist Czechoslovakia makes important contributions to enhancing the strength and unity of the community of socialist states and to the struggle to ease international tension, to insure peace and security in Europe and the world and to promote cooperation among nations.

We are sincerely pleased with the successes that the peoples of Czechoslovakia are achieving in implementing the resolutions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses, thus insuring for themselves a worthy place among the socialist community states and the entire international community. We express our deep satisfaction with the fact that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ as well as between our two states and peoples are constantly developing and deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you and the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia further achievements in socialist construction for the good of your country, the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

POLISH EPISCOPATE PROTEST SECULARIZATION OF SOCIETY

LD091944 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Warsaw--The 173rd plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw on 6-7 May under the chairmanship of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland. The conference was preceded by a session of the Central Council of the Episcopate, which was held in Warsaw on 5 May of this year. Here are excerpts from the communique on the conference:

The deliberations of the Episcopate conference started with a prayer for the intention of Pope John Paul II so that this missionary tour of African countries may bring abundant fruit and strengthen in faith our African brothers.

Basing themselves on the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, which proclaims that the mission of the Church consists not only in carrying to the people the gospel of Jesus Christ and his mercy, but also in bringing order to contemporary affairs and infusing them with evangelical spirit, as pastors of the church in our country the bishops must make every effort to raise the moral standard of the whole community. The reason for this is that our country's healthy development and its spiritual and material wealth depend on a high moral standard and on observance of steadfast moral principles based on natural and divine law. There are, however, alarming negative signs in social, cultural, economic and political life. These signs should be acted against by removing the roots of evil and the created mechanisms of demoralization in social life.

The Episcopate supports all efforts genuinely aimed at the common good, at lifting the level of our moral, cultural, economic and political life. The conference of the Episcopate is convinced that in order to overcome shortcomings in various spheres of life in our country, appropriate reforms are indispensible, to enable the community to have a real influence on the fate of the country and take active part in problems of public life.

A combined effort by the whole community to overcome existing shortcomings will only be effective in a climate of calm, trust and dialogue. A genuine, and not just formal, law and order, as well as respect for civic rights in all fields of life, both private and public, is one of the more important factors in this climate. The recent, intensifying (?indications of recession) are bound to give cause for concern, because they contribute to social tensions.

The Conference of the Episcopate is once more putting forward its demand, made for the sake of internal calm, that no one be subjected to repressive measures or fear repression for holding a different view or for taking up socially needed initiatives. A situation must not be allowed to arise which could lead people to believe that political prisoners exist in Poland. The church is in favor of prudent efforts which are intended to teach the young generation of Poles about their forefathers' full heritage, to demonstrate the undistorted and full history of the nation, its culture and products of human spirit.

In a patient dialogue between authority and the community, dialogue capable of facilitating clear expression, it is possible to build national unity and accord and to deal with all difficulties facing the country.

The Conference of the Episcopate also analyzed the present state of church-state relations and acquainted itself with the progress and results of talks at present being held between Episcopate's representatives with representatives of state authorities. (?The fate) of the country requires that genuine talks be held between church and state to deal with problems which require solution. Such talks would contribute to uniting the effort of all Poles for the good of the country and serve the church, community and state at one and the same time.

It is important for the development of proper cooperation in improving the social atmosphere that administrative and educational authorities stop the atheization and secularization by means of public, social and political organizations. It is also important to avoid all forms of pressure and repression against people who want to preserve their freedom to hold their religious and world views.

The bishops have accepted with satisfaction the state authorities' decision to free from military service the students of theological colleges.

Working conditions and environment determine to a considerable extent the attitudes and behavior of working people. They influence their health and moral life. This is why the Conference of the Episcopate has been giving much attention to these issues.

In order to better coordinate the pastoral work among people employed in various sectors of social life and the national economy, the conference has appointed a pastoral commission for working people. Bishop Herbert Bednarz, ordinary of Katowice, has been elected its chairman.

Pope Paul VI, ever fresh in memory, stated in his Populorum Progressio encyclical that an exaggerated cult of labor had been spreading, although the fact remains that it was ordered and blessed by the almighty himself. But man created in God's image and likeness, taught Paul VI, has to cooperate with the Creator in the completion of the act of creation, and the spiritual stamp which man had received must in turn be impressed on earth. These words provide the theological justification of labor. But with labor is linked the right and the duty of resting in order to recuperate the body and spiritual strength. Resting can also be explained theologically. For centuries, Sundays and other religious days have been days of rest. At present, we are witnessing constant attempts to obliterate the differences between Sundays and religious days and working days. This applies not only to towns and industrial centers but also to rural areas, especially to state farms. In addition, so-called social deeds are organized for Sundays. Believers cannot approve of this practice, although they will not avoid performing social deeds undertaken for real social benefits and organized for other work-free days.

The bishops note the obligation to observe Sundays and Church days because they serve to help in performing the obligation to honor God and to pray and also to strengthen the bonds of family life.

Summer holidays are approaching and every year this generates conflicting feelings among believers, feelings of satisfaction and opposition; satisfaction with the opportunity for children and young people to rest in healthy conditions; opposition to the stubbornly maintained and very clearly contrary to the freedom of conscience and belief line followed by educational authorities who do not permit participants in summer camps to practice religion and especially to take part in mass on Sundays and feast days, or in daily prayer, even private prayer.

The Episcopate reminds summer camp organizers and educators that they have a duty to respect the freedom of religious belief among young people and children. It is the duty of everyone, regardless of religious conviction, every citizen [words indistinct], every teacher, not to (?deny the rights of those in their charge.)

The Episcopate earnestly requests parents not to neglect making provisions for young people leaving for summer camps by giving them a statement demanding that their children be given every opportunity to take part in holy mass on Sundays and feast days and to pray daily. Such statements provide a legal basis and additional obligation for the consciences of teachers. The Episcopate also appeals to parents to spend holidays with their children, circumstances permitting.

In our conditions family holidays fully guarantee that children are brought up in their parents' faith and create the opportunity to enliven and vitalize the family community.

In concluding their deliberations, the bishops have given to all compatriots at home and abroad their pastoral blessings.

[Dated] Warsaw, 8 May 1980.

BISHOPS' COMMUNIQUE 'INTERVENES' BETWEEN STATE, DISSIDENTS

LD130931 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 80 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Church Intervenes in Conflict Between State and Opposition"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish Church has just intervened in the confrontation between the authorities and the opposition. Expressing itself in blunt terms, the Episcopate urged the authorities, Thursday 9 May, to stop the persecution of those who profess "different views" "in the interests of domestic peace." "The recent intensification of reprisals... fills us with anxiety and creates social tensions," the bishops write in their communique, adding that it would be damaging to the country to have "political prisoners."

This statement is particularly striking since it was published just a few hours after 13 dissidents had started a hunger strike in a church in the Warsaw suburbs. Members--like Mr [Jacek] Kuron--of both the Committee for Social Self-Defense and the human rights movement, their aim is to support two of their freinds, Mr Chojecki and Mr Kobzdej, who have also been publicly on hunger strike--the first for 1 month and the second since Monday. Aside from these two cases, the 13 hunger strikers also want to protest the intensification of repression (some 10 dissidents have been sentenced or charged in the past few months) and to assert their solidarity with prisoners of conscience in other socialist countries.

Writers' Petition

Three days before this movement started, on Monday 5 May, a meeting of the writers union's Warsaw section, had turned into a protest meeting against the detention of Mr Chojecki. Of the 23 scheduled speakers, 11 took his defense and violently criticized the government's policy. Mr Bratkowski, one of those responsible for the party organization within the union and a member of the DIP [Experience and Future] group which comprises Catholic intellectuals and critical communists, (he is considered to be close to Mr Olszowski who was ousted from the Politburo at the last congress) joined the protesters, who were virtually unopposed.

At the end of the meeting the writers' petition supporting Mr Chojecki received 24 new signatures in addition to the 91 previous signatures. On 16 April, during a plenary session of the union's leadership chaired by a Central Committee member, several people had raised Mr Chojecki's case. This mobilization in literary circles can be explained by the fact that Mr Miroslaw Chojecki, who founded the clandestine publishing house Nowa in 1976, had, by distributing many banned works, largely contributed to filling what one group of writers calls the "disturbing vacuum in cultural life created by censorship." The attack to which Nowa has now been subjected--after 4 years of tacit tolerance--through its director is therefore regarded as a serious regression by numerous intellectuals, even those who do not have any special ties with the opposition.

Element of Appeasement

In this troubled situation whose developments are not controlled either by the opposition or by the authorities, the church's stance constitutes an element of appeasement despite its firm line. The communique is carefully balanced and expresses at the same time the Episcopate's satisfaction at seeing seminarians exempted from military service. The communique asks the authorities to open dialogue on outstanding problems between church and state. "These talks," the bishops write, "will make a contribution to the joint efforts being made by all Poles for the country's benefit and will serve the church, society and the state." There could be no better way of reminding everybody, government and governed, hardliners in the party machine and extremist members of the opposition, that the balance of forces within Poland and its geographical situation require flexibility and concessions from all. Therefore, this is by no means a call for the faithful to mobilize but an appeal for reason and moderation in keeping with Cardinal Wyszynski's traditional policy.

Nonetheless, the authorities have to face the disagreeable fact that since the pope's visit, the church has been openly standing up as an essential interlocutor for the authorities, with whom it is vital to reach agreement in order to channel dissidence and mobilize the energies necessary for economic recovery. In the situation, the dissident groups (for whom the bishops are the only real protection against repression) seem increasingly like mere pawns in a game they are not playing. Whether they like it or not, they are trump cards for a church which has grown considerably bolder and is moving faster through the minefields.

After demanding in December an "appropriate place in the current stage of the nation's history" and asserting in March "the right of all citizens to act within their own organizations," the church called the faithful to pray for "the freedom of the Catholic Church in the Slav nations" Saturday [10 May].

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADJUSTS SUGAR RATIONING SYSTEM

LD102132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] At its session today the Council of Ministers considered the basic guidelines for and methods and pace of work in the new 5-year plan. A report on this subject was read by the chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

In accordance with decisions adopted by the eighth party congress main attention will be centered on such issues as housing construction, nutrition, stimulation of exports, economic integration within the CEMA, rationalization of the consumption of energy, raw and finished materials and (?increased) provision of market goods and services.

In accordance with the announcement made by the prime minister in the Sejm, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution to gradually replace before the end of the year the sugar tokens with a cash equivalent of 215.50 per kg. Effective 1 June nationalized works enterprises will be able, on works council recommendation, to pay the cash equivalent of tokens to their employees and their families. Sums allocated for payment of the cash equivalent to students will be paid to higher educational establishments. Those employed in the private sector will get the cash equivalent from their employers starting 1 June. Old age and other pensioners will receive their payments of the cash equivalent from the social insurance enterprise. Private farmers and members of agricultural production cooperatives will, for the time being, continue to be issued with goods tokens.

LUMEA VIEWS VANCE RESIGNATION, MUSKIE APPOINTMENT

AU121711 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 19, 8 May 80 pp 13, 14

[Article by Stelian Turlea on Edmund Muskie's appointment as U.S. secretary of state: "Change at the State Department"]

[Excerpts] Cyrus Vance himself said that he did not agree with the commando action ordered by the U.S. President to free the hostages held in the Tehran Embassy. However, political observers, particularly the American press, stressed that Vance would have left the government regardless of the results of the mission. The resignation also reflects the existence of various power and decisionmaking centers in the U.S. administration concerning the country's foreign policy (the State Department and the National Security Council), something which is not even officially denied, although it is being denied that there has been a conflict between the two.

Will Vance's resignation mark the end of dualism in U.S. foreign policy? In his first statement, Senator Edmund Muskie, the current secretary of state, said: "The President left no doubt in my mind that I will be the spokesman in foreign policy matters." It has been assessed that Muskie's appointment means continuity; foreign policy changes, if any at all, will probably be minimal, more to do with the style of work rather than the existing options.

Observers note that his congressional experience, particularly in foreign policy matters, will be an asset for the new secretary of state in relations between the government and President. Senator Robert Byrd said that Muskie "is a man who understands the Senate, the legislative process and the importance of federal relations." [as published] One should also not overlook the electoral angle of this appointment: By strengthening itself with a leading figure of U.S. political life and of the Democratic Party, the Carter administration, according to various observers, obtains an advantage in the direct competition with Senator Edward Kennedy.

Therefore, although the link is not a direct one, the effects of this appointment on the electoral campaign will be carefully noted. A month before the end of the primaries, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan are clear frontrunners in their respective campaigns.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU121655 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 80 p 1

[Cable from Romanian leaders Nicolae Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet to their Soviet counterparts L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin on 35th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all the Romanian people and ourselves personally, we extend cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union on the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Fighting with self-denial, great heroism and sacrifice, the USSR peoples, under the leadership of the communist party, bore the brunt of the war and made a decisive contribution to the historic victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition states, the resistance forces and of all peoples over fascism.

The Romanian people show their full gratitude to the peoples and heroic army of the Soviet Union which, through success attained in the victorious advance on the anti-Hitlerite front, created favorable conditions for the 23 August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation carried out by the broad coalition of patriotic forces in Romania under the RCP leadership, thus making an important contribution to our fatherland's liberation.

In placing its entire human and material potential at the disposal of the front, Romania participated with more than half a million soldiers alongside the glorious Soviet Army and suffered heavy casualties in the battles for the liberation of the entire territory of the country as well as in the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria and made a valuable contribution to the final victory over Nazi Germany.

The comradeship in arms of Romanian and Soviet soldiers in this huge battle for the final destruction of fascism raised the traditional relations between our peoples to new and higher levels and led, under conditions of the construction of socialism in Romania and the USSR, to cementing lasting Romanian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and solidarity.

On this jubilee anniversary, we express the trust that the Romanian-Soviet comprehensive friendship, solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for detente, independence and progress of peoples will continuously consolidate and develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples and the cause of socialism, communism, peace and security in Europe and the world.

On Victory Day, we sincerely wish you and the USSR fraternal peoples new and ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress devoted to the continuous flourishing and prosperity of your fatherland and to building the communist society.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES CSSR LEADERS ON LIBERATION DAY

AU121654 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 80 p 5

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to their CSSR counterparts on CSSR's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president;

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, Prague:

On behalf of the RCP, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally, we extend cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings.

Romanian communists and all our people sincerely rejoice in achievements attained by the Czechoslovak working people under their communist party's leadership in ensuring the country's socioeconomic development, raising the material and intellectual living standards and building the developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

The traditional Romanian-CSSR relations of friendship, cemented by the blood jointly shed by Romanian soldiers and Czechoslovak military formations, alongside the Soviet Army, in the glorious battles for Czechoslovakia's liberation from the Hitlerite occupation, have raised onto new and higher levels in the period of socialist construction and have recorded an ever upward course in all fields. We are convinced that by acting together in accordance with the declaration signed in 1977 in Bucharest and with other high-level agreements, the relations between the RCP and CPCZ, our cooperation based on mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity as well as the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR in international life will continue to intensify and develop. This agrees with key interests of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples and the overall cause of socialism, peace, detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On the great holiday of the CSSR, we wish you dear comrades and the friendly Czechoslovak people new and ever more important achievements in the activity devoted to implementing decisions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

KIM IL-SONG, DELEGATION HOLD TALKS, CONCLUDE VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

SK121510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 10 (KCNA special correspondent)--Talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, were held at Snagov in the suburbs of Bucharest on the afternoon of May 10. The talks passed in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Dinner for Kim Il-song

SK121516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 10 (KCNA special correspondent)--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu arranged a dinner on May 10 in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic. The dinner proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Continuation of Talks

SK122216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 11 (KCNA special correspondent)--Talks continued between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on May 11 in Snagov in the suburbs of Bucharest.

Information was exchanged on the situation of their respective countries, the problems of developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a number of international problems were discussed and a complete unanimity of views was reached at the talks.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Luncheon Held

SK122217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 11 (KCNA special correspondent)--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu arranged a luncheon on May 11 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Also present were Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government; Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister and minister of finance; and Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Talks With Officials

SK122241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 11 (KCNA special correspondent)--Separate talks were held on May 11 between functionaries of the Korean and Romanian sides.

The talks took place between Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces, and Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence; between Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the RCP; between Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs. In the talks opinions were exchanged on concrete problems arising in developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two governments. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Inspection of Lake Snagov

SK122247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 11 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Lake Snagov in the suburbs of Bucharest on the morning of May 11. The great leader was accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Aboard the excursion boat "Snagov" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, inspected handsome recreation facilities for the working people around the lake. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also inspected an orchard and greenhouse around the lake.

Inspecting the lake together with him were his entourage Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Romanian Socialist Republic. Accompanying him were Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government; Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence.

Visit to Prahova County

SK130444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 12 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, visited Prahova County, Romania, on the morning of May 12.

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The great leader was accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

His entourage Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Romanian Socialist Republic, also went there. In the company were also Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP; Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and deputy prime minister and minister of finance; and Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs.

Hundreds, thousands of people lined the 20 kilometres-long route from the borderline of Prahova County to the Ploesti city, the county seat. They turned out early in the morning in holiday best with flags and flowers in their hands at the news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was visiting their country. The 6 km street of Ploesti city was garbed in festive attire.

The crowd lining the route were holding portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and of the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The flags of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic were fluttering over the streets and streamers reading "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!" "Long Live the Workers Party of Korea!" "Long Live the Romanian Communist Party!" and "Long Live the Fraternal Friendship Between the Romanian and Korean People!" were hung out. The national flags of the two countries were flying on the flagpoles and the big streamers reading "Warm Welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea!" "May the Fraternal Friendship, Militant Unity and Multilateral Cooperation Between the RCP and the WPK, Between RSR and DPRK Continue to Strengthen and Develop" were hanging above the borderline of Prahova County.

The crowds were eagerly waiting for the arrival of the great leader, conversing on the friendship and gaily dancing to the tune of folk music. When the car carrying the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the county boundary, the cheers of "hurrah" burst forth from the large crowd of people who gathered there and powerful waves of flowers rolled over them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was given a grand welcome by Ion Circei, first secretary of the Prahova County Committee of the RCP; Ion Wilson, first vice-chairman of the Prahova County Peoples Council, and other leading personnel of the county party and government bodies.

Holding bread and salt according to the traditional custom of the Romanian people when they greet a distinguished guest, a white-haired healthy old man in national costume stepped forward and greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying "Please accept the bread and salt which we present to you respected President Kim Il-song in welcome of your visit to our country". And he courteously held out the bread and salt to the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the old man. Then women, young men and young women and lovely children in their holiday attire rushed forward and presented flowers to him. He shook hands with each of them and patted the children, manifesting the friendly sentiments of our people toward the fraternal Romanian people.

In company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed before the dancing and cheering crowd, responding to their cheers and headed for the city of Ploesti.

Along the 20 km route from the borderline of the county to the city of Ploesti, crowds of people from nearby villages and towns were lined up here and there to enthusiastically welcome the great leader. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entered the city of Ploesti acknowledging the cheers of the crowds.

Standing along the 6 km road from the May 1 Oil Equipment Factory located at the approach to Ploesti to the centre of the city were colourful columns of welcomers such as workers, national dancers, callisthenic performers, students, young Pioneers and children in national costumes.

Amid the warm welcome of the crowd, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected first the May 1 oil equipment factory.

When he mounted the open car after the inspection, the band struck up the welcome music and the crowd burst into cheers of "hurrah" "Kim Il-song" "Korea" and "Ceaucescu-Kim Il-song" that shook the whole city, over which endless waves of beautiful flowers rolled.

When the open car in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was riding in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in the centre of the city, the leading functionaries of the city warmly met him.

Women in national costumes, boy and girl Pioneers and kindergarten children rushed to the great leader and greeted him in welcome and presented him bouquets of fragrant flowers. Then people of the column of national dance came to the great leader and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song danced, hand in hand with them, sharing the joy of meeting.

When he got in the car again and headed for the next spot of inspection, responding to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, hundreds of artists in beautiful national costumes warmly welcomed him dancing merrily to the strains of orchestral music. Endless lines of welcomers stretched--workers loudly shouting "Kim Il-song!" "Korea!" "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!", school children waving long red ribbons high over their heads, flower towers and flower rings formed by boys and girls, school girls performing beautiful callisthenics and lovely children cheering in national costumes.

The scene of Ploesti overflowing with emotion and joy at playing host to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--that is the beautiful flower of Korea-Romania friendship formed and cultivated by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Visit to Petrochemical Complex

SK130500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 12 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the morning of May 12 visited the May 1 oil equipment factory and Brazi Petrochemical Complex in Ploesti city.

The great leader was accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected first the May 1 oil equipment factory.

Thousands of people lined the road to the factory and in its compound and warmly welcomed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the Patriotic Guards and was briefed on the history of the factory, and he, guided by the general director of the factory, saw round processing and assembling processes of the factory which specialises in the production of oil and mining equipment and its finished products.

After the inspection, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made the following entry in the visitors book: "Inspecting this factory, we saw with interests the excellent successes the Romanian people have made in their endeavours to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. I wish the entire employees of the factory greater success in their future fruitful efforts." The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left a souvenir at the factory.

Then, he went to the Brazi petrochemical complex which processes 5 million tons of crude oil a year. After reviewing the Patriotic Guards of the factory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the history of the complex, acquainted himself with its production and went round its main production processes. Leaving the complex, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wrote in the visitors book:

"This complex clearly shows the might of the Romanian Socialist Republic which is developing and thriving day by day and striving to improve the peoples living standards. I am convinced that you will register greater success in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 12th congress of the Romanian Communist Party under the guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." He left a souvenir at the complex.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left the complex amid cordial farewell of the workers there.

Departure From Bucharest

AU131243 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/5/1980--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest.

During his Romanian visit, President Kim Il-song was accompanied by O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, minister of people's armed forces, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, minister of foreign affairs.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni-Bucharest Airport, where the distinguished guest from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other members of the party and state leadership. Present at the airport were also numerous Bucharesters.

At the foot of the plane steps, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song bid each other a warm farewell, cordially shook hands and friendly embraced each other.

HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES INTERIOR MINISTER HOMOSTEAN

AU121919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 12/5/1980--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received George Homostean, minister of internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with the members of the delegation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is paying a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China.

A warm, comradely salute and wishes of good health and fresh successes in the achievement of socialist modernization of China were conveyed to Hua Guofeng from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Hua Guofeng remembered with special satisfaction the recent visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, stressing the development and amplification of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties, governments and peoples of Romania and China. Hua Guofeng asked that keen thanks be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu for the warm reception extended to him during the visit, together with his friendly greetings and best wishes.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES YEMENI PARTY SECRETARY

AU121913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1980--On May 12, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of views regarding the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties as well as some aspects of current international situation.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BURTICA MEETS UAE LEADERS IN ABU DHABI

AU121917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi AGERPRES 12/5/1980--Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who handed over to him a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and prosperity to the people of the United Arab Emirates.

Thanking for the message conveyed, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be sent a warm and friendly salute, wishes of good health and of fresh successes in his activity, and the Romanian people--wishes of progress and prosperity.

During his visit in the United Arab Emirates, Cornel Burtica had talks with Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuyayyan, deputy prime minister, and with Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of foreign affairs. They examined the possibilities of further developing the economic relations on multiple planes between Romania and the United Arab Emirates, as well as aspects of the international life.

ANDREI, GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONFER IN BUCHAREST

AU101855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/5/1980--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview in Bucharest with Abdoulaye Toure, minister of foreign affairs of Guinea.

On the occasion, opinions were exchanged with regard to the development of the relations between the two states in the spirit of the understandings covenanted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure.

NICULESCU RECEIVES CHINESE BANK MANAGER

AU101900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1980--On May 10, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received (Jin Dejin) general manager of the Bank of China, general manager of the London branch of that bank. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the Bank of China and the banks of Romania and discussed were new modalities of further developing bilateral financial-banking collaboration.

Attending the interview was Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian bank for foreign trade.

CEAUSESCU GREETS KARAMANLIS ON ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

AU062014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/5/1980--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram of congratulations to Konstandinos Karamanlis on his election to the high office of president of the Hellenic Republic.

I would like to stress with satisfaction the fact that, in keeping with the understandings we reached, the Romanian-Hellenic relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains have witnessed an upward course, the telegram reads among other things. The Romanian head of state expresses his conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and the collaboration established between the two countries will further develop in the interests of both peoples, of good neighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES MARK VICTORY DAY

AU091355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] On the anniversary of Romania's state independence day and of the victory over fascism, wreaths were placed at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom, for socialism, at the monument of the fatherland's heroes and at the monument of Soviet heroes in Bucharest.

"The ceremonies were attended by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Coman, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Gheorghe Pana, Nicolae Giosan, Richard Winter, members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, members of the leading councils of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, leaders from certain central institutions, mass and civic organizations, active and reserve generals and former commanders of large units on the anti-Hitlerite front, former anti-fascist militants and delegations of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

"Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, military attaches and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present."

"Wreaths were placed on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of the Interior, the Central Union of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and the Council of Communist Students Associations, the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council, the committee of former fighters and war veterans against fascism and on behalf of certain Bucharest enterprises."

Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador to Bucharest, and the Soviet military attache were present at the ceremony at the Soviet heroes monument.

Wreaths were also placed today at the British war cemetary at Tincabesti near Bucharest on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and government, the Ministry of National Defense, the Executive Committee of the Ilfov County People's Council and on behalf of the diplomatic corps. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly chairman, and other officials.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU121907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/5/1980--A festive meeting devoted to the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty took place in Romania's capital city on Monday.

The meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, other officials, party and state activists, generals and officers, working people.

Also attending were the ambassadors and military attaches of the Warsaw Treaty participating countries, accredited in Bucharest.

During the meeting, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence, chief of staff, took the floor highlighting that the celebration of this event takes place under the token of the intensified struggle for the continuation of the policy of detente in Europe and the whole world, for the halting of the arms race and the passage to resolute disarmament measures, for collaboration and friendship among peoples.

The Warsaw Treaty was conceived, as its foundation documents mention, as a defensive political-military alliance, aiming at securing mutual assistance among the member-countries, in case of armed attacks against them in Europe.

The treaty statuted that the signatory sites were taking the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force in international relations and to solve their international litigations by peaceful means alone, that they would act in all circumstances in observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs.

The speaker showed that Romania made and is making her contribution to the promotion of the aims of guaranteeing security and collaboration in Europe stipulated at the foundation of the alliance and enriched afterwards according to the changes occurred in the world situation. He mentioned in this sense the call the Grand National Assembly of Romania addressed in 1980 to all states of the world for a resolute "no" to be said to the location of new, destroying missiles in European countries, for everything to be done for the cancellation or at least postponement of the application of NATO's decisions in this respect, for the beginning of disarmament negotiation in view of achieving a military equilibrium on the continent not by intensifying the arms race but by its continuous reduction.

The speaker then highlighted that starting from the idea of strengthening the friendship, the alliance and assistance with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the neighbouring ones first of all, Romania fulfilled, is fulfilling and will fulfil the obligations she assumed as a member of this treaty. Even when all military blocs are dismantled, that is the Warsaw Treaty too, she will continue to develop her collaboration with the respective countries for safeguarding the national independence and sovereignty of these countries' peoples, for the consolidation of the forces of socialism and peace.

Pointing out that Romania promotes a consistent policy of peace, friendship and collaboration with all peoples, the speaker said that, starting from the great responsibility for the Romanian nation's destinies, for the cause of socialism and communism, from the conclusions which can be drawn from an analysis of international developments, the RCP and the Romanian state took the necessary measures for strengthening the homeland's defence capacity, paid due attention to an appropriate training of the army as well as to the training of workers' guards, of youths military detachments, of the whole people for safeguarding the revolutionary gains, the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

Showing that Romania carries on an intense international activity for the promotion of a new policy, a policy of equality, independence and peace in the world, the speaker said that, taking into account the actions endangering peace, Romania considered it more necessary than ever to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, to do everything possible for halting the course towards tension, for solving all interstate disputed issues only by negotiations. Pursuing Socialist Romania's foreign policy--the speaker emphasized--our army develops collaboration and friendly relations with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states, with the armies of the other socialist countries. The Romanian Army also has links with armies of other countries, in the spirit of good understanding, mutual acquaintance and respect, fact which contributes to the cause of detente and international cooperation.

Romanian public opinion--Col Gen Vasile Milea stressed in conclusion--is firmly convinced that there is no loftier cause today than that of sheltering mankind from a new world conflagration. Hence all peoples should resolutely act for genuine disarmament, for guaranteeing peace and international security, for a climate of understanding and cooperation among nations.

MINIC MEETS WITH DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA DELEGATION

LD122136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 12 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member and Federal Social Council for Foreign Relations President Milos Minic today met with the Democratic Kampuchea delegation, headed by President Khieu Samphan, which attended the funeral of President Tito. The delegation members include Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Minister Ieng Sary. President Samphan spoke in warm words about President Tito and meetings with him. During the lengthy and friendly talk, Minic and Samphan exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and a number of other topical international questions.

AMBASSADOR THANKS POLISH PEOPLE FOR CONDOLENCES

AU121532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 80 p 6

["Statement by the SFRY Ambassador to Poland"]

[Text] On 8 May--The day on which Marshal Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY, was solemnly buried--SFRY Ambassador Muhidin Begic transmitted the following statement to PAP:

Dear Polish friends, Polish women and men: Heroic Belgrade, the entire country, Tito's entire Yugoslavia and all its peoples and nationalities have today paid the last homage and bid farewell to their dead President Josip Broz Tito with great sorrow and sadness.

Through the most outstanding leaders and political personalities who had arrived in Belgrade for their last meeting with our dead leader and revolutionary, the entire world bowed before, and paid honors to the remains of the great revolutionary and statesman of world authority, the legendary partisan leader, the marshal of Yugoslavia and the indefatigable fighter for peace, freedom and progress of mankind, for equality of nations and states--for a world of nonalignment and humanitarian socialism. In profound silence those representatives expressed their homage to and gratitude for whatever President Tito had done for his country and for all mankind.

At this painful moment words fail us in expressing the meaning of the physical loss of President Tito for Socialist Yugoslavia and for the peace-loving world just at the moment when the president's political wisdom, farsightedness, profound and warm pronouncements as a man and his humanitarian messages are so highly valued and so greatly needed everywhere in the world. In our boundless sorrow and sadness we are proud that Josip Broz Tito has found his permanent place in the hearts and thoughts of all Yugoslavs and millions and millions of peace-loving people all over the world. Josip Broz Tito is gone, but he has left us the immortal heritage of his life, which, like an eternal torch, will light for us--his heirs--and for peace-loving peoples the roads and horizons of the future. It will infallibly indicate the lines of the struggle for a new world and for the victory of the ideals of peace, freedom and human dignity, to which President Tito dedicated his entire life.

The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia draw on his heritage for consolation and strength, feeling themselves even stronger now and more determined to follow Josip Broz Tito's path to the very end, a path from which no one will deflect us.

All the people who care for freedom, peace, equal rights, human happiness and social progress have shared with us our sadness and sorrow. You, too, dear Polish friends, were with those people when, profoundly and sincerely, you sympathized with the Yugoslav nations and expressed your concern for the health of gravely ill President Tito during the first days of his illness. The message of sympathy transmitted on President Tito's death on behalf of the Polish people by your leaders--PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski--and the presence at the funeral of your delegation at the highest level moved us profoundly as proof of respect for the person of our president and as friendly feelings for our country and its nations and nationalities. The inhabitants of heroic Warsaw shared for all to see the pain and sadness of the inhabitants of heroic Belgrade. Polish mothers and fathers, sons and daughters of your fine country, workers, intellectuals, peasants, the magnificent young people--pupils and students--and the glorious veterans of World War II showed us their great sympathy and paid homage to President Tito, a man who valued and loved the Polish people and your country so much and who took personal action in favor of the friendship and brotherhood between Yugoslavia and Poland and in favor of comprehensive cooperation between our two friendly countries. The Polish people expressed that in a most moving manner by recording their names in the book of condolences, sending lowers, dispatching many telegrams and making telephone calls.

The nations of Yugoslavia will know how to guard and cultivate the great achievements of our common struggles and work, intensifying Yugoslav-Polish friendship and our comprehensive cooperation.

Dear Polish friends, I would like in this way to tell all of you on behalf of the nations of Yugoslavia how sincerely grateful we are for your sympathy and solidarity during the sadness and sorrow over the loss of our president--Comrade Tito.

We are also profoundly grateful to the Polish physicians who offered their assistance in treating our ill president.

We thank the Polish mass media, which consistently informed the public about the course of the illness and the irrevocable death of our president.

Our sincere thanks to all of you.

REPUBLICS, COMMUNITIES, ORGANIZATIONS HONOR TITO

Croatia Commemorative Session

AU101155 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May, on page six, carries a 1,800-word report by S. Hodzic and R. Vujatovic on the commemorative session of "representatives of all organs, organizations and delegate bodies and representatives of public and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Zagreb" for Comrade Tito, held in the Vatroslav Lisinski Hall in Zagreb on 7 May. After the combined choirs of the Zagreb cultural societies sing the Yugoslav national anthem and the Croatian anthem, Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, speaks about Tito.

Blazevic recalls the great concern for Tito during his illness, shown at home and abroad, and the great publicity about Tito's work and deeds. Blazevic says that this concern and publicity "had been transformed into a plebiscite not only for Tito and our Socialist Yugoslavia, but also for nonalignment and against war and violence." Blazevic says that Tito "sought and had insured the security of his people and the security of all peoples of the world."

Saying that Tito was a "creative interpreter of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, a Marxist who replied to the question of his period," Blazevic traces Tito's life and work in the prewar period. He says that "Tito was always a revolutionary--a realist. He was aware that the results of our party's policy did not depend on nicely formulated proclamations and resolutions. Tito always proceeded primarily from the fact that only that policy, or rather that political and military strategy, could be considered as good and successful which really yielded concrete results."

After saying that Tito "was able to repel Stalin's perfidious attack while defending our freedom and the victory of the socialist revolution, defending the great ideas of communists and international solidarity" and that "at that time he made not only us but the entire peace-loving world indebted to him," Blazevic recalls Tito's postwar achievements, and in this connection particularly stresses self-management. After the singing of the Internationale, the commemorative session concludes with a 1-minute silent tribute to Tito.

Macedonia, Kosovo, Vojvodina Work Drives

AU091650 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 9 May, carries reports from working collectives in which "daily tasks are being accomplished and exceeded with exceptional drive and responsibility. The determination is common to all: to continue Tito's work with all one's forces." There follow reports from the Bor and Majdanpek copper mines, building sites and enterprises in Macedonia, enterprises in Novi Pazar, Kragujevac, Aleksinac; enterprises and agricultural estates in Vojvodina and Kosovo, and a Belgrade enterprise. They all are reported to be increasing production and introducing work drives. The report from Kosovo concludes: "More and better work is performed everywhere. With work and creativity, we shall fulfill our pledge to Tito. We are aware of our freedom and well-being, is the message of the Kosovo people who are overcoming their grief with confidence and with pride in Tito and are performing their daily tasks in a disciplined and responsible way."

Work Drives, 'Shock Labor' Days

AU102012 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 10 May carries reports on work drives in various parts of Yugoslavia, preceded by the following introduction: "In our country, in all the work collectives from Triglav to Gevgelija, production is reaching record results. Working people are thus fulfilling their pledge given to their beloved Tito that this May, and all the working days of this year and the coming years, they will work even better and even more. In work collectives, schools and local communities, youths display mass interest in joining the League of Communists, and that wish came true for many of them."

Correspondents report from Kosovo, Montenegro, Pozarevac, Leskovac, Slavonia, Croatia, Bor, the Timok region, Kraljevo, Banat, the Drina Valley, Nis, Titovo Uzice, Jajce and Bosnia-Hercegovina on workers working this Saturday as if it were a work day in honor of Tito. The report from Banat says that "in many work communities, all the days until 25 May have been proclaimed shock labor days."

The report from the Drina and Kolubara region says that most collectives were working. "Good production results are being achieved everywhere. A good shock labor atmosphere has prevailed, as in the first days after the liberation. Work proceeds in three shifts. Many announced they would work on Sunday, too." The report from the Tito Uzice region says: "The majority of collectives of the Titovo Uzice region have decided to turn all the Saturdays this months into workdays and shock labor days."

The report from Croatia cites the decision of the Split shipyard workers "to pay the value of Saturday work into the Tito fund for scholarships to young workers." The report from Bosnia-Hercegovina says that Zenica work collectives decided to pay sums into the Tito scholarship fund.

Macedonian LCY Applications

LD112246 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 May 80

[Marija Damjanovska dispatch from Skopje]

[Excerpt] The grief for the beloved President Tito in every corner of Macedonia is translated into self-sacrifice at the workplace, into uniform knowledge that everything should be given of oneself and that Tito lives on. Among the young, this is expressed by the fervent desire to enter the ranks of the League of Communists. These days the news has come: In the municipality of Delcevo, 100 workers have become communists; in Stip, 256 textile workers; in the mines of Bucin and Damjan, 120 miners; in [name indistinct] area, 200 young farmers are waiting for their party cards.

Serbian Work Drives

AU122020 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 12 May reports that "Members of the Presidium of the Serbian Trade Union Council paid their respects to President Tito with a minute's silence at their session today. They then unanimously adopted the initiative of Bor workers to proclaim May a month of shock labor under the title of 'May Days of Tito's Shock Labor.' The Council of the Serbian Trade Union Federation will agree with the organizations and organs in the republic on a permanent memorial of Tito's work, it was pointed out at the session."

In the same newscast, the radio says that "with increased zeal, working people all over the country are implementing their pledge to Tito." The radio cites reports on shock labor days introduced in the Mag machinebuilding factories and on the proclamation of May as a shock labor month at the Gosa rolling stock plant at Smederevska Palanka. Slavonski Brod collectives are reported as having decided to contribute to the Tito scholarship fund.

Belgrade radio in its 1400 GMT newscast on 12 May says: "The pledge of all working people all over Yugoslavia is to continue Tito's work. In practically all work organizations, general shock labor has become a strong expression of love and devotion to beloved Tito and of the readiness to have his revolutionary work as the permanent direction of the workers class and all the working people, peoples and nationalities of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia. All over the country the usual days of rest, Saturday and Sunday, were turned into workdays, days of exceptional labor results."

In a 4-minute report, the radio cites shock labor decisions in Doboj, Brcko, Orasje, Bosanski Samac, Gradacac, Srebrenik, and "almost all the collectives of the Posavina-Majevica region." "We shall remain rallied around the collective leadership of our highest state and party leaderships and faithful to the principles whose foundations were shaped by Tito. We shall consistently follow the road of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, workers of the Jesenice steel mill, Isola fishermen and Koper port workers pledge." Several collectives in Slavonia and other places are reported as having contributed to the Tito scholarship fund.

MINIC COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD102234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Novi Sad, May 10 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic said today that the technological level of Yugoslavia's economy is such as to enable it to undertake significant projects in developing countries.

After touring the international agricultural fair of Novi Sad, which opens tomorrow, Minic said that the Yugoslav economy should engage as much as possible in developing countries, on the basis of mutual interests and under one programme of 77 developing nations.

He recalled the programme's positions based on the need for self-reliance and cooperation among the developing countries, and emphasizing that this is the foundation upon which equal economic cooperation between the developing and developing countries should rest.

EEC EXPERTS ARRIVE TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD121404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG)--A group of EEC experts, headed by Guy Simons, the director of the information section of the EEC executive commission, has arrived here for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia. The EEC experts will visit in addition to Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana.

The basic aim of the visit, as is emphasized in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, is to point at several meetings which will be attended, in addition to representatives of the chambers, also by interested work organizations, to possibilities and the most efficient lines of utilization of all advantages offered to Yugoslav economic enterprises by the recently signed agreement on economic cooperation with the EEC.

TANJUG NOTES GROMYKO MESSAGE TO MUSKIE

LD091816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (TANJUG)--In a telegram congratulating Edmund Muskie on his appointment as U.S. Secretary of State Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko expresses the hope that his activities in the post will contribute to the constructive development of Soviet-U.S. relations and the strengthening of peace.

This courtesy move is being explained here as reflecting the wish that both the Soviet-U.S. relations and the overall situation in the world may finally begin to improve.

Whether such a beginning is really pending will be clear after the forthcoming Gromyko-Muskie meeting. It has been confirmed in Moscow that they are scheduled to meet in Vienna on May 16 in order to discuss questions of interest to both sides.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SECURITY SERVICES ON SECURITY DAY

Ljubicic Greets Herljevic

LD112150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with 13 May, Security Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent a telegram to Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs. The telegram says:

In connection with 13 May, Security Day, I am sending you and the workers of the Internal Affairs Secretariat, on behalf of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army and on my own behalf, most cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings.

Due to the fact that the security service was created and developed in the revolution and that, during the entire postwar period it has been developing under the direct aegis and leadership of Comrade Tito and the LCY, it has represented in all the stages of our revolutionary development, together with the working people and citizens, a safe guarantee of our freedom and peaceful socialist construction. Despite the fact that we are observing this year's 13 May, Security Day, filled with immense grief and pain about the loss of Comrade Tito, now and in the future I wish that we should work even more consistently on the safeguarding of the gains of the revolution and wage even more resolutely the struggle against all onslaughts which endanger the peace, tranquillity and creative work of the working people and citizens of Socialist Yugoslavia.

Ljubicic Visits Internal Affairs Secretariat

LD121456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, together with his associates visited the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. On this occasion Ljubicic and his associates congratulated Franko Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and his associates, and all members of the SFRY security organs and services on the holiday and they paid tribute to the results achieved and wished them new successes in their responsible work.

During the talks the two federal secretariats exchanged views on experiences of successful cooperation in joint tasks of protecting the constitutional order, independence and sovereignty of the SFRY.

Ljubicic Message of Congratulations

LD121654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with 13 May, Security Day, Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent members of the security services and organs and members of the military police of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] the following telegram:

"I congratulate all members of the security services and organs and members of the military police of the Yugoslav People's Army on Security Day, 13 May, and wish them all successes in their further work. We are observing the 36th anniversary of the security services and organs in a worsened and uncertain international situation and with sorrow and grief after the death of Comrade Tito under whose leadership we achieved all the victories in the national liberation war and in postwar socialist construction. Comrade Tito's physical loss is irreplaceable for all our working people, nations and nationalities, the LCY and the members of the armed forces, but his revolutionary work should serve you as a lasting example and inspiration and an incentive for persistent work concerned with the further training and efficient opposition against all aspects of enemy activity and foreign influence in the ranks of the army.

"The security service was created in the glorious national liberation war, and in all the stages of the struggle and socialist construction it has successfully carried out the tasks of safeguarding the gains and values of the socialist revolution and has been ensuring the peaceful development of our socialist self-managing community. Notable results were achieved last year in the further development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and to this the security services and organs and the military police of the YPA made their contribution.

"I am convinced that in the next period, too, members of the security services and organs and members of the military police, together with their commands, institutions and units, the League of Communists' organization and other sociopolitical organizations and subjects in the YPA and in society as a whole, will invest all their abilities and endeavours aimed at the further realization of self-protection in the army, the consolidation of its unity and moral-political firmness and the raising of the combat readiness to such a level as to make possible the successful carrying out of all the tasks entrusted to it by the LCY."

Vrhovec Congratulates Herljevic

LD121656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec has sent the following congratulations to Comrade Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs:

"On behalf of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on my own behalf, I am sending you and the workers of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs the most cordial congratulations in connection with Security Day.

"Born in our socialist revolution, developed comprehensively in all the stages of the construction of our socialist self-managing society, and socialized through various forms of self-protection, the security service has carried out major tasks in the sphere of safeguarding our freedom. Its humane but at the same time uncompromising attitude in the protection of the gains of the revolution, the constitutional order and the country's independence point to the extent of the concern which the LCY, and Comrade Tito personally, had been devoting to such an exceptionally important social function of the security service.

"In celebrating this day at a time of great grief and pain due to the passing on of beloved President Tito, we are convinced that the security service will, together with all the working people of our socialist self-managing and independent community, continue to make every effort in decisively thwarting all those who are trying to prevent or hinder our nations and nationalities, our working class and working people on their path of continuing Tito's revolutionary work."

Kolisevski, Doronjski, Herljevic Comment

LD121648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] Presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received, in connection with 13 May--Security Day--a delegation of security service members led by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs. In the talks with Kolisevski and Doronjski, it was noted that the state of security in our country was very favorable. This was best confirmed during the past few days of national mourning when all the working people and citizens of our self-managing socialist community assured our country's security. At the same time, this was a confirmation of Tito's idea that the most secure country is the one guarded by the people themselves.

The reputation and prestige which our country enjoys in the world, it was said in the talks, is the result of our internal stability and an expression of the resolve to persist in the construction of the self-management system, nonaligned foreign policy and in the safeguarding of our independence. In congratulating all members of the security service for 13 May, Kolisevski and Doronjski spoke in highly appreciative terms about their work so far and pointed out that efforts should continue to be made to strengthen the efficiency of the security services and the entire system of social self-protection.

Thanking the president of the SFRY Presidency and the chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for their congratulations, Herljevic stressed that members of the security services would continue to make maximum efforts in the future as well in order that they might carry out all the tasks put to them by the League of Communists and by our self-managing socialist community.

Bakaric Congratulations

LD122048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, has sent congratulations on behalf of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order to members of the security service marking 13 May, Security Day, wishing them success in future work.

SLOVENIA'S POPIT DISCUSSES REGIONAL AID

AU111901 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 30 Apr 80 pp 18-19

[Interview with Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovania, granted to Jak Koprivc, chief editor of DELO, and Boris Dolnicar, Bogdan Pogacnik, Bozidar Pahor, Lojze Javornik and Joze Petrovcic; place and date not given--prepared for publication by Vlado Slamberger]

[Excerpts] DELO: In speaking about income relations, we do not have in mind links within narrow limits, within communal or republican borders, but those beyond, for it is a matter of the Yugoslav economy as a whole.

Popit: It is obvious that income links must follow working, production, business and interest links and dependence among organizations in social production and reproduction. The strengthening of the links in a wider Yugoslav area contributes to further strengthening our ties, brotherhood and unity which are now becoming firmer on the basis of the strengthening of self-managing relations in the same way they solidified during the armed revolution in the struggle for liberation. Therefore it is very important that the relations be based on those foundations which strengthen self-managing income relationships and the position of the worker within them. For us this has never been just an empty statement...

DELO: ...Yes, they must be confirmed in practice every day.

Popit: ...Yes, in such a way that workers and working people forge links in the Yugoslav area on self-managing income foundations, that they associate labor and pool resources for the realization of their common interests and needs. This links, joins and integrates us even more firmly.

DELO: You have spoken several times about relations between the developed and the less developed republics and the province.

Popit: I will not yet speak about various alternatives that are still open, but I will only talk about some questions of principles connected with income relations in our society. We have always paid full attention to relations between the developed and the less developed ones and we continue to do so. With common efforts we have therefore attained enviable success in overcoming the insufficient development of the less developed republics and the Province of Kosovo.

We Wish To Abolish Insufficient Development, But It Must Be Considered to What Extent Associated Labor Is Realistically Able To Allocate Funds for That Purpose

It will be necessary to extend help in the future, too. At this moment we would be wrong to restrict the whole thing merely to a discussion of the criteria for insufficient development, marginal values of underdevelopment and the like. Two things are of chief importance in settling these relations. The first is that we begin to settle relations, on the basis of self-managing income relations. This is to say on the association of labor and pooling of resources for joint creation of income. Those relations should replace the present relations, which have not detached themselves from a credit basis and from a manner that preserves many characteristics of relations in a state ownership economy. The second is that we begin to settle those relations in the context of overall economic relations and the demanding tasks that must be carried out by workers in associated labor while implementing the stabilization policy. [paragraph continues]

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At this moment we must take into account not only how quickly we all wish to abolish insufficient development and attain the highest possible level of economic development, but also to what extent associated labor is realistically able to allocate funds for that purpose and remain able to successfully solve stabilization tasks under very severe economic conditions.

It is important to adopt self-managing income relations when we provide funds for abolishing insufficient development. It will undoubtedly contribute to further integration of associated labor based on perceived common interests, which will be a true contribution to the integration of Yugoslav society. It is only in this way that it is possible to successfully overcome individual strivings to close off economic development within the several regions and to overcome the strivings to close off those regions economically in an autarkic way, closing the markets and similar shortcomings. Such strivings would push us into a parallel development of six or eight economies which would want to be self-sufficient. With such development we would create a lot of organizations which would compete with each other in the Yugoslav area, but none of which would, in its productivity, be able to face competition in international trade. This would further increase the unfavorable structure of our economy, which is the first cause of our difficulties in foreign trade balance and our debts abroad.

DELO: There should be no dilemma about how associated labor from the more developed regions should contribute to accelerated development of the insufficiently developed ones: Whether along a true self-managing path or in a way which would preserve the old relations of state ownership economy.

Popit: The present manner of fostering accelerated development of the less developed regions is becoming an anachronism in our self-managing society if we look at it from the viewpoint of the constitution and the associated labor bill. The present manner preserves elements of the state ownership economy with all the well-known shortcomings. Otherwise we have essentially eliminated state capital. But state capital would continue to exist if we were to collect funds for an accelerated development of the less developed ones in the coming period in the same way we have been doing it. The strengthening of self-managing relations demands that in this field, too, we go over to self-managing relations on the basis of income links. There are some objections to our experimenting with income relationships precisely in aid to the less developed areas, considering that such relationships do not come to the fore in our society and social reproduction. That probably contains a grain of truth, for they will not by themselves...

DELO: ...Probably difficulties also arise because the development of interest for income links is hampered and discouraged by hybrid relations in the system which concern a significant portion of income.

Popit: Most certainly. There is also no real readiness to quickly complete work on the law on socioeconomic foundations of relations in management of resources for material development and on the rights of workers on the basis of past labor, which should help relations in managing those resources, to be actually settled on socialist self-managing income foundations.

DELO: While mentioning relations between the developed and the less developed areas, tied to the economic position of Yugoslavia at the moment, you repeatedly note our country's foreign trade deficit, which you ascribe principally to the unsuitable structure of the Yugoslav economy.

The Firmness of Yugoslavia Also Depends on How the Workers Class Is Tied Together

Popit: That is true, for the present structure of the economy is such that it demands high imports. At the same time our economy is only able to export little. I am convinced that the firmness of Yugoslavia also depends on how we succeed in tying the workers class together--I mean, the work collectives, regardless of republic borders--with the common task and aim to reduce the foreign trade deficit through greater inclusion in the international division of labor. Therefore we should see on the Yugoslav plane --and it is not important which republic or province is concerned--what programs are the closest to that aim and for those programs that are in the common interest, funds should then be pooled, both by the developed and the undeveloped areas, based on income relationships, of course.

DELO: That would be a great step forward in solving common problems and it would also be a way to overcome the present credit relations in the fund for the aid of less developed regions.

Popit: Most certainly. If it is a program that favors the development of all Yugoslavia, which at the same time ensures a more favorable structure of our economy and improves our foreign trade balance of payments and ultimately ensures more income for quicker development of the less developed areas, it is right that both the developed and the underdeveloped should contribute their share. I must stress again that it is not the right way if everybody tries to develop autarkically, so that we would have, as I have said, eight closed economies. Here we must not confuse something: I have never been against a duplication or triplication of capacities, they may even be multiplied by ten, but under the condition that their production is promising and that they are able to solve the question which is essential at this moment--the foreign trade deficit--and reduce Yugoslavia's debt abroad.

DELO: One may see it in a broader dimension, to the effect that foreign debts ultimately may also influence our position in the world.

Popit: Everybody who incurs debts abroad is ultimately always exposed to greater or lesser pressure from one side or another. It is another reason for our stressing that our foreign trade balance should be improved and debts to other countries should be held to at least the present level--it would of course be even better if they were reduced--so that we may in the future, too, conduct our independent policy and not expose ourselves to pressure, particularly for the sake of our nonalinement whose basic aims are independence, sovereignty, autonomy and integrity.

All Wishes and Requests That Exceed Realized Income Objectively Undermine the Foundations of Society

Therefore I think that in principle we should solve all problems exclusively within the limit of resources possessed by our society. We know, for instance, that the accumulation of our society is now such that we are able to ensure a 3 percent economic growth. All the rest by which we increase our growth (the rate is between 7 and 8 percent) goes at the expense of debts abroad or an increased money supply. That may continue for a while, but it cannot last forever. That is why an assessment of the reproductive ability of our economy and its constant strengthening while our economic position vis-a-vis foreign countries is being constantly balanced, taking into account the reduction of the considerable debts, are so significant.

DELO: Therefore it is envisaged in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee that commitments should be reexamined from the point of view of what is within our power and what is not. The so-called "rights acquired" by law are also mentioned in this connection. When examining them, it will be necessary to consider the economic situation and the ability of our economy at the moment.

Popit: That is correct. That concerns the entire federal budget at the federal level. And in the republics there are also many cases of privileges established by law to an extent beyond the power of our society.

DELO: What we are discussing are economic and at the same time political questions. Nevertheless the assertion that the subjects are taboo--particularly relations between the developed and the less developed areas--is still sometimes valid. It is likely that many matters are getting unnecessarily involved and dramatized precisely because of it; most probably that is not good.

Popit: Taboos fall when it is necessary and urgent to present arguments. For many--particularly if they lived with the illusion that everything is possible--arguments mean disappointment. You say that perception of reality will probably prevail. I have no doubt that we shall find solutions which will be acceptable both for the developed and for the less developed areas. A considerable amount of patience, as well as good will and knowledge, will still be needed, for there will be many more discussions about these questions. Arguments in this sphere cannot be exclusively political or exclusively pragmatic, but they must be closely linked to the economic situation and must emanate from our socioeconomic foundations and relationships in the system.

We Have Never Denied That Differing Interests Are Objectively Arising in Our Country

I think it would be wrong to bring these sensitive problems immediately to a discussion in the Assembly, even before some basic questions have been clarified and solutions have been proposed. It was therefore a sensible decision that things should be examined, analyzed and illuminated within the social councils and that we try to find joint decisions. There is no sense in rushing things. Unity should be built jointly. In essence we are meeting differing interests. We have never denied that differing interests are objectively arising in our country. On the contrary, we have been saying all the time that we are a pluralist society of self-managing interests. The differences in interests are generated by objective circumstances and their harmonization demands patience, creativity and deliberation, otherwise the realization of some interests would be at the expense of others. If anybody for any reason digs in his heels, it is much more difficult --or even impossible--to reach an agreement than it would be if joint solutions were calmly found--no matter how long the discussion--on the basis of argument, with respect for the interest of others.

DELO: That was the case of the law on aid to Montenegro. In such deliberations we would like to point out the great responsibility of those who are taking part in them, for somebody may appear--deliberately or not--who quickly affixes the label of nationalism to such discussions. Consistency is therefore important. It seems that, as to Slovenia, for a number of years the League of Communists has had a clear direction, that on the one hand it very directly and clearly draws the line against all the partial and selfish interests appearing within Slovenia, and on the other hand it consistently and as a matter of principle represents its interests in discussions with other republics.

Popit: I think it is not just an understanding in Slovania. Such an approach is present in all the republics and provinces. It is not so simple to go beyond the interests of one's republic or province. In reaching agreement within the federation we of course proceed from the authentic interests of the workers and working people and the republic as a whole. In this we are guided by the principle that it is in the interest of all of us to realize our authentic interests in the ways and with the means and within the limits that strengthen our community and ensure successful development of all. That is the source of our realism and ability to reach accord even on the most demanding things. We are able to do it because we actually act with a large measure of patience and responsibility, for it is in the interest of all of us that socialist, self-managing, federal and nonalined Yugoslavia should exist and develop. It is our joint interest and responsibility. It is therefore difficult to say that the interest in jointly solving common questions is greater or lesser in one republic or province than in others. Of course different interests exist and they have been expressed and will be expressed in the future, too. It is the differences about which speculations are made abroad: Will Yugoslavia remain after Tito or will internal friction undermine it? I think one need not fear at all that such speculations will come true. Such speculations do not take into account that we are aware of the seriousness of the situation and that we are made strong by our common will, interest and need to build society based on socialist self-management.

Had We No Self-Management in Yugoslavia, We Could Not Reach Agreement

It would be wrong if because of pragmatic interests and lack of preparedness we failed to listen to the arguments of others and we ourselves gave occasion for a "confirmation" of the assessments frequently offered outside our borders to the effect that the future of Yugoslavia will be endangered by relations among nationalities. Precisely self-management and the system of political relations built on it is the form with which we can successfully regulate even the most sensitive relations. Had we no self-management--had we any other social system--there might be a question whether we could reach agreement.

DELO: After all, we have enough examples in our recent past showing this.

Popit: We have. No system could resolve the different interests in a more successful way than self-management has. Not even the statist system, for we know from practice that one cannot satisfactorily solve matters with it. Experiences have also shown that a centralist-statist unitarian system, if continued, would cause political conflicts, as it had begun to cause them. We know from the practice of old Yugoslavia that in the capitalist system, the bourgeoisie simply could not reach agreement and only the highest levels of the bourgeoisie of the various peoples would establish ties. Little more came of it. In addition the governments in old Yugoslavia were continuously changed. Let me not speak about the fact that Yusovlavia--a country in which the national question was not solved precisely for that reason--fell apart.

DELO: We should then not get excessively excited about the various guesses made in the world. We live a life of a new quality, which is unusual for many, sometimes even for us. The slowness in deliberations, for instance, is not always an exclusively negative feature; it may be evidence of a search for common interests.

Popit: Most certainly. I think it would be wrong to assess matters by the speed with which we solve individual problems. If it is possible to solve them more quickly, it is certainly better that we do not postpone a decision. It is nothing tragic if we resolve some problems at a later stage or if we postpone them.

DELO: That was the case of aid to Montenegro. It was clear proof that one should not throw in the towel even when the problems seem to be quite insoluable in the initial stage.

Popit: Correct.

DELO: In essence that was the best testimonial for the working of our system and a denial of the views of those who said that, in view of the illness of the president of the republic, the economic situation and the complex international situation, one should not discuss such a delicate matter publicly in the Assembly.

Popit: I think it was an advantage that the problem was resolved in the Assembly and it was not necessary to put it on the agenda of the state or the party Presidium. It was clearly shown that the assembly system, with the system of delegations, was able by itself to solve the question. It was its great test and confirmation. It would not be good if we were to run to the SFRY Presidency for a final decision on everything. It would also not be good if the LCY Central Committee Presidium had to be the arbiter. Although some people may perhaps wonder at the statement, I am convinced that we must persist that the League of Communists and the communists appear with the power of arguments primarily in the organs of the political system of socialist self-management whose social function is the solving of social, economic, development and other questions. The League of Communists should not presume to solve those problems belonging to the competence of sociopolitical organs. The less arbitration and intervention in their work there is, the less it is necessary, the stronger our sociopolitical system will be.

Speaking of the sociopolitical system and the pluralism of socialist self-managing relations I would also like to say the following: One need not make all the interests political at any cost. One should foster the culture of self-managing reaching of agreement, for it is still lacking. Different interests must be respected. Differences should be attempted to be overcome on the basis of unanimous proposals. I cannot be satisfied with the method that decisions on authentic interests be made by a majority vote, for in that way we would not actually solve them. One can solve them successfully only through mutual agreement, which is to say by consensus.

Differing Interests Do Not Show Political Disunity, But Demonstrate That Those Concerned Have Not Yet Found a Solution Acceptable To All

We meet this question in the assemblies of all sociopolitical communities, in the commune, the republic and the federation. It occurs that in forming the positions, for instance in the SFRY Assembly, we do not immediately find a solution which would integrate all the interests represented by all the delegations. The delegation which assesses that the interest it is representing is not contained in the proposed solution, does not support such a solution. In such cases of course it is not a matter of political disunity, but it is obviously a matter of insufficient effort invested to find a solution acceptable to all for a certain question. In such cases, therefore, one should not resort to a majority vote but should invest additional effort to find a suitable solution or an agreement on a solution.

DELO: It is also true that above all the communists--from the most responsible ones to the broadest membership level--in all the factors of socialist self-managing society should show more consistency in implementing the positions adopted in political forums.

Popit: I do not agree fully. As to the gap between the declarations and their implementation, it most certainly is not as big as you say. If it were as large, we would be finished if things did not get resolved. Of course it is our desire that they be solved more quickly, more consistently and more successfully. I constantly draw attention to that.

BRIEFS

SKOPJE AIRPORT RECONSTRUCTION--The Skopje airport will be closed between 15 June and the beginning of August for the widening of the runway by 23 meters and the extension of the apron. The airport building will be expanded from the present 800 square meters to 2,200 square meters. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 10 AU]

MAMULA IN SKOPJE--As part of his regular visits to Macedonia, Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, on 22 April had talks in Skopje with Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The talks, in which other republican leaders also took part, concerned the present experiences and results and the further tasks of the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection in Macedonia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 7 AU]

CROATIA'S INVESTMENTS IN KOSOVO--This year, the Djuro Dajkovic Composite Organization of Associated Labor from Slavonski Brod plans to construct in Kosovo plants for production of steel balls used in the cement and building industry and for producing parts for cooling towers. The Podravka Collective of Koprivnica has reached an agreement with the Farmakos Work Organization of Prizren on construction of a joint plant for producing special soap. In addition, the Podravka Collective is preparing a joint program in the agro-industrial complex with the Agrokosovo Collective of Pristina. Through the construction of these projects businessmen from Croatia will include themselves in "the social accord of the republics and the autonomous provinces on undertaking obligations for constructing projects in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in 1980." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 80 p 16 AU]

PRISON SENTENCE FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY--Belgrade, 25 April, TANJUG--The Belgrade District Court today sentenced Momcilo Selic, unemployed architect from Belgrade, to a prison term of 7 years for hostile propaganda. At the beginning of this year Selic wrote and disseminated, at home and abroad, a pamphlet of hostile contents in which a very rude manner and maliciously he portrayed the sociopolitical situation in the country and set forth untruths and slanders about the national liberation struggle and revolution in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 80 p 16 AU]

TRIAL FOR DRUG PUSHING--The trial of Zeluko Cargonja, 32, worker of the Belgrade city Secretariat for Justice and General Administration, will begin in the Belgrade District Court soon. He has been charged with illicit trade in drugs and with enabling other persons to take drugs. The public prosecutor claims that in January this year, Cargonja was selling raw opium in Belgrade at 500 dinars a gram. He succeeded in selling 2 grams of raw opium, while another 14 grams of raw opium was found in his possession. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 80 p 16 AU]